The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY ASIATIC SOCIETY

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 191 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
18th „	Persia ..	8000	.....	
25th „	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	1100
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	
8th „	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
15th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
22nd „	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
29th „	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th „	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	
20th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
27th „ 1914.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
10th „	Delta ..	8000	.....	
17th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa....	11000
24th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
31st „	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
14th „	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st „	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	....
28th „	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th „	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
21st „	Macedonia .	10500	.....	
28th „	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
11th „	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th „	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
25th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	
9th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa....	11000
16th „	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES.	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
„ LONDON ..	„ 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	11th Octr.	10th Oct
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4036	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Izaba Maru.		6189	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON: SIR *PHEROZESHAH* METHA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.
RUSTUM K. CAMA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A&C	7467	21st Jan..	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb...	21st Feb...
City of Calcutta.	A&C	7680*	12th Mar...	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April.
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A& C	7475	27th May .	25th May...

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Fares.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to.—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals
Bath-room Fittings etc, etc. etc.

26.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
DUMRA	1695.	Th. 16th Oct.	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LINGA	2185,	Fri. 17th Oct.	*6 a.m.	Direct.
LHASA	2184,	Mon. 20th Oct.	11 a.m.	†P. D. & C.M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 16th October, calling at Musact, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S.S. "BARJORA" 3164 tons, on Tuesday, 14th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Duhai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PUNDUA	3305	Thursday, 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	„ 30th October.
†PURNEA	3306	„ 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday, 27th Nov.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

14th October, 1913.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss o Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnagar—Kat hiawar, Kalbadevie-Bombay
296

STANDARD OIL CO.

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
306—32

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No, 42.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds Invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	.. ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers or Bombay and unrepresented parts if India

For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. A. HUSEIN & Co.,
Secretaries.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE SAFETY PIN.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS AND TIES.

An evolution of the ordinary household Pin.

Bronze pins have been found in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, whilst others have been discovered in Egypt with gold or amber heads. The pin head apparently always presented a difficulty and sometimes consisted of a loose ring passed through the eye. Specimens of Safety pins of a pre-historic period have also been found, proving that even this form of fastening is no novelty.

The importation of pins into England was strictly forbidden in 1483, but Queen Catherine (of Aragon) received her supplies from France. They were then expensive luxuries and with the ladies of this period "Pin money" (hence the term of the present day) was a consideration.

An Act of 1543 prohibited the sale of pins unless "double headed" or with "heads fast soldered to the "shank." France held the trade until 1626, when Tilsby introduced the manufacture into Stroud in Gloucestershire. The trade spread to London, Bristol and Birmingham in 1636, but it was not until 1817 a machine was patented for making the head, shaft and point in one piece.

The weekly output of pins, principally made in Birmingham, is computed at 500,000,000!

With the ordinary pin, we have but little to do, but we can show you

GOLD SAFETY PINS

in a Variety of designs and values. We have dozens of London made, strong Safety Pins, of 15 carat and 18 carat gold from which to select. Round wire; half round-topped; flat-topped; Platinum-topped; set with pearls or enamelled; with jointed or spring hinges.

Prices from Rs 4 and upwards

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTANT
TO
PROPERTY OWNERS.
FREE FIRE INSURANCE

Every Sixth Year, if no claim during Preceding Five Years
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO—
THE MANAGER FOR INDIA.
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.
2-14, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Other Classes of Business Transacted—
Accident & Sickness—Motor Car—Burglary
Fidelity Guarantee—Cycle—Plate Glass.
And Lift Insurances.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets „	„ 50	„ 2-12
Dindigul Torches „	„ 50	„ 3—8
Dindigul Rocks „	„ 50	„ 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	„ 50	„ 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Ho[illegible]. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHA[illegible]pp. the Docks.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press, which will be published on November 1st. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

THE Best Beer, the Lightest and the Brightest Beer is admitted on all hands to be "GOLD BOCK." It is not a chemical preparation but is made of pure malt and hops, and although it has all the sure characteristics of the much appreciated bitter beer, is a beer which can be consumed even in the hottest weather without fear of those disturbing results which attend the drinking of a full-bodied beer. Sole Agents: R. D. HUGHES and Co., Hornby House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WHAT OFFERS?—A "Bank of Hindustan," Note for Ten Sicca Rupees dated 1839 in perfect condition. A unique opportunity for collectors. To be disposed of for the benefit of the Biddulph Summer Home for Soldiers' Children. Apply to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Summer Home, Mussoorie.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of a thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World known Bluthener Pianos.

FRUIT HAMPERS!!!

25 delicious oranges Rs. 2; 25 dessert apples Rs. 3; 25 red bananas Rs. 1-8; 50 table plaintains Re. 1; 6 fresh pomfrets in ice Rs. 4; 3 boxes desert dates Re. 1; 3 lbs. stewing figs Re. 1; 5 lbs. fresh walnuts Rs. 2; 4 lbs. delicious Bombay hulwa Rs. 2; 200 choice Bombay ducks Re. 1; hamper of English vegetables Rs. 3; (Carr. paid; if "Chronicle," named).

TUKINA & CO.,
Seetaram Buildings, Bombay.

WANTED

A EUROPEAN LADY on the Apollo Bunder can offer excellent accommodation to Bachelors. E. L. and Fans. Also supplies meals outside. English table a speciality. Apply Box 84, "Bombay Chronicle." 0574

WANTED for the Allahabad Club Ld., a Cook. Apply with copies of certificates and stating pay expected to HONY. SECRETARY, Allahabad Club Ltd.

WANTED.—ONE FRENCH GRADUATE and one MATHEMATICS GRADUATE. Apply to the Principal, Basel Mission High School, Dharwar. 0591

WANTED—Bright furnished Rooms with good Board available for two single gentlemen, by month or day. Outside Meals also supplied. Moderate rates. Apply Mrs. CHADWICK, "Dadoo Building," Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED in November, by thoroughly reliable English Nurse, a charge for Voyage Home in return for part payment 2nd B. fare P. & O. from Bombay or Karachi. Apply Mrs. SMITH, care of Capt. A. A. SMITH, "Abergeldie," Simla.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST as a working or sleeping partner to invest Rs. 25,000 temporary in a sound and well paying concern on sound securities. Best terms given. For full particulars apply Box No. 87, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0587

WANTED—A EUROPEAN trained SURGICAL NURSE for the Civil Hospital, Surat, Furnished Quarters free. Salary Rs. 80 to 100 and messing, etc.,—Apply to the COLLECTOR, Surat, with testimonials.

WANTED—A Secretary for the Municipal Board, Lakhimpur, on a salary of Rs. 80 p. m. rising to Rs. 100. Preference will be given to graduates possessing Municipal experience. Apply with testimonials to PANDIT MOHAN LAL TEWARI, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Municipal Board, Lakhimpur, Dt. Kheri.

WANTED on 12th December next a Matriculate or School Final 2ND ASSISTANT MASTER for the Talukdari Girassia School, Godhra. Must be fond of games. Pay Rs. 20—2—30 by annual increments, if services satisfactory. Apply, stating age with testimonials, to

THE POLITICAL AGENT,
Rewa-Kantha, Godhra.

WANTED—Application for appointments from 1st December, 1913, as Coaching and Goods clerks in the Traffic Audit Department.

Pay varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 p. m. according to qualifications.

Men with experience of Railway Traffic Audit Work only need apply.

Applicants should state their age, present rate of pay and salary expected.

B. LAWRENCE,
Gwalior Lig[illegible]

WANTED

WANTED for the Hindu College, Delhi, One Professor of English on Rs. 150—10—200.

One Professor of Mathematics on Rs. 125—10—175.

The posts are permanent. Experienced M.A.'s of good standing and capable of teaching up to the B.A. Honours Standards are required. The selected candidates will be required to remain under moral obligation to stick to their posts for at least five years. Apply immediately to

S. BHATTACHARYA, M.A., F.C.S., F.R.A.S.,
Principal.

WANTED—Twelve good and accurate SURVEYORS immediately for Survey of Nazul lands in the Berar Division for periods varying from 3 to 6 months on a consolidated salary at Rs. 60 per mensem. They will also be required to plot the surveys. They will receive actual joining expenses up to the respective District Head Quarters and from thence to the towns where the surveys are required up to the limit prescribed by Civil Service Regulations. These will be paid only on the satisfactory completion of 2 months' actual service. If any be found incompetent, he will lose all rights to both travelling expenses and pay.

Each Surveyor will enter into an agreement to serve the prescribed time. Application with testimonials should be forwarded so as to reach the Commissioner, Berar, by the 20th October, 1913.

B. P. STANDEN,
Commissioner, Berar,

Dated Amraoti Camp, the 7th Oct. 1913.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months. Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO LADY'S BICYCLES (new) Rs. 40 each. Apply Box 90, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0596

FOR SALE—John's Condition Powder, for Horses. Rupees two per tin—AGRA MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DISTRICT ORGAN by Soundy and Co., in good order. Price Rs. 120 or offer. Apply to E. D. Driver, Provision Merchant, Main Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE—CHILD'S COT made of ash wood by Maple London. Spring and cotton matters mosquitoe poles and curtains. Price Rs. 30. Apply Box 89, care of "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A smart TURNOUT Victoria, Canoe shaped, on Perch, by Dickson, London, in good order, and a Bay Arab Horse, Age 5 years. H. 14-1. To be seen at W. STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE—ONE new SANDPAPERING-MACHINE, driven by power. For particulars apply to The STAR INDUSTRIAL WORKS. Shanker Shet's Wady, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay. 0595

FOR SALE.—AS A GOING CONCERN. Shop dealing in Manufactures Samples, of Boots and Shoes, general drapery, soft goods, hosiery, bags and trunk, etc. Prices marked 25 per cent. cheaper than Bazaar Rates. Wanted offers to clear. Apply Box No. 88. "Bombay Chronicle"

FOR SALE—One Double Poled Mess Tent, inside measurements 28 ft. by 16 ft. with division curtains and durries, in excellent repair. Price Rs. 500. Open to offers. Carriage paid by goods train within 1,000 miles of Quetta. Apply MESS PRESIDENT, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Quetta.

FOR SALE—OWNER TRANSFERRED TO EGYPT—C. B. (Kathiawar Geld). 14-2, 8 yrs. Winner 2nd prize Bangalore Horse Show, 13. Trained charger, good umper, very fast and sure across country. Excellent after pig. Perfect trapper. Sound. Must be sold immediately, Rs. 600. Apply to Lt. P. D. CAREY, Station Vety. Hospital, Trimulgherry, Deccan.

FOR SALE—20 H. P. Flanders Car 2 Seater 1912, lately painted grey with blue lines, English windscreen, hood and steps, electric side, tail and dash lamps, acetylene head lamps. Stepney wheel, large tool box with tools jack etc. Dual ignition H. T. Magneto. Tyres good. 25 miles to gallon. Very fast, in excellent running order. Rs. 2,500, offers considered.

Apply A. E. BOYD, Sind Club, Karachi.

FOR SALE—TOURNAMENT POLO PONIES. Property of Capt. Manderson 3rd Horse, on furlough. JANET, Br. W. M. 8 years, up to 12½st., played by owner in tournaments for the last 2 years, very handy and easy to play, Rs. 1,800.

Property of Lt. G. Gray, 3rd. Horse.

2. EPHESTEN, b. ch. m. aged, first class, fast handy pony, and up to 12½ st. Rs. 1,500.

Also AUDACITY, ch. w. m. aged, trained cavalry charger, reached Kadir final this year, Rs. 800.

Apply to Lt. G. GRAY, 3rd. Horse, Meerut.

FOR SALE—Two Gold Medal Hot Water Saddle Boilers 27" by 14" by 14" by 3-8" for Wood fuel with approximate heating capacity for 600 or 700 feet of 4 Inch piping, complete with furnace fittings consisting of fire bars, bearers, dead plate damper, and soot doors. Cost in England £9-18. Brand new. Can be seen at the Public Works Stores, Mint Buildings, Madras, at any time betwee 10-30 a.m., and 4-30 p.m., Saturdays 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply to:—

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent,
Public Works Stores Division.

Madras, 1st October, 1913.

TO BE LET:

TO BE LET—COMMODIOUS COTTAGE and BUNGALOW at Lanoulie, fully furnished. Excellent situation, overlooking lake. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. HARRY BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona.

TO BE LET.—THE top floor of MALDON HOUSE in Marine Lines, Minton tile flooring throughout. Electric lights and fans, hot and cold water, English Bath tubs and best Sanitary arrangements, good Servants quarters and Stabling for a Carriage and Horse. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—THE third and fourth floor of WELLINGTON HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER. Airy and commodious—wide verandahs and large open TERRACE with a panoramic view of Bombay. Each floor may be had separately. This is one of the best houses in the Apollo Bunder locality. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—FROM 1st January or probably sooner, the CABINS in Middle Colaba, an Upper-storied airy Bungalow with stable. Each floor may be had separately. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—A GOOD FLAT in THOBURN HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—A SHOP on ESPLANADE ROAD, occupied for many years by Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving into more desirable premises. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—THE first floor of ALEXANDRA HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

0594

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE.

Machine Construction and Drawing. Key to examinations of Science and Art Department. By Henry Adams	1 14
The Complete Yachtsman. By B. Heckstall-Smith and Captain E. DuBoulay. With 200 illustrations in the text and 24 plates	8 8
The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib. By Sara Jeannette Duncan—with 37 illustrations by F. H. Townsend	5 10
Bungalow Residents—A handbook for all interested in Building	3 1
Love-Letters of a Worldly Woman. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford	2 8
Truths About India—Being a reprint of leaflets issued by the East India Association from 1909 to 1913, with a foreword by the Right Hon. Lord Ampthill and a preface. By J. B. Pennington and J. Pollen	0 12
Drainage & Sanitation. By E. H. Blake—with 379 illustrations specially drawn by the Author.	8 12
Text Book of Small Arms	2 3
Electro-Plating. A Practical Handbook. By John W. Urgunhart Electrician	3 12
The Battle of Gettysburg. A Comprehensive Narrative. By Jesse Bowman Young—With Maps Plans and illustrations	6 9
Electric Wiring, Fittings, Switches, and Lamps. By W. Perren Maycock—over 600 illustrations	5 4
Bridge Abridged or Practical Bridge. By W. Dalton	3 1
Plain Facts on Sex Hygiene. By William Lee Howard	2 3
Bird Children—The Little Playmates of the Flower Children. By Elizabeth Gordon; Drawings by M. T. Ross	3 8
Modern Card Manipulation. By G. Lang Neil—with upwards of 100 illustrations	0 14
The Koran or 'Alcoran of Mohaunmed—with explanatory notes and Preliminary Discourse by George Sale, also Readings from Savary's Version, with Maps and Plans	5 4
The Golden Reciter—Prose & Verse for Reading & Recitation with an Introduction. By Cairns James.	9 10

THACKER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.

147

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LTD.

NEW ISSUES ORDINARY SHARES IN PROPORTION TO ONE SHARE IN TEN.

SHARE WARRANTS to bearer may be deposited with the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd., on or before 14th October, for holders to participate. No Allotment to holders of less than 10 shares. Payment in full of £3.6 per new share may be made at once or first instalment of £1 per share.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 720, of 1913.
BHAGUBAI V. KASHBAI & ORS.
Sitaram Laxman Nayek's Chawls at Currey Road, Arthur Road & DeLile Road.

THE CONTRACT for FARMING the RENTS, of the above three properties will be put up by Auction in the undersigned's office on Monday, the 3rd November, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on monthly tenancy for the period of one year certain from 1st December, 1913, when persons desirous of bidding are requested to be present. The rents of each property will be auctioned separately. A deposit equal to one month's rent will be required to be deposited and one month's rent in advance as soon as the rents of a property are knocked down to a bidder.

The lease will be given in accordance with the conditions which can be seen in the office of the undersigned.

R. D. SETHNA,
Receiver.
In Suit No. 720 of 1913,
High Court.
Bombay, 11th October, 1913. 0592

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in BOMBAY, THIS MONTH for TWENTY-TWO APPOINTMENTS as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 and must have passed the VII standard of a European school or the VI of an English teaching school, and will be examined in dictation only. The date and place of examination will be notified later to each applicant found to be eligible. Applications accompanied by Birth and School certificates IN ORIGINAL, must be made immediately to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding the pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Department. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training extending over a period of 12 months and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

A. C. BOARD,
Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1913. 0550

NOTICE.

Temporary Appointments in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces and Berar.

OWING to shortage of establishment in the Public Works Department of the Central Provinces and Berar it is proposed to appoint four Temporary Engineers and four Temporary Upper Subordinates. Applications for these posts are invited.

2. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces and Berar, at Nagpur. The rate of pay which the applicant is prepared to accept and his age last birthday must be stated. Copies of certificates, which will not be returned must be enclosed.

3. Selected applicants will, before appointment, be required to interview, at thir own expense, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation or Buildings and Roads, at Nagpur, and no appointment will be made without such interview. Appointments will be up to the 28th February 1914, in the first instance, and extensions will be granted as found necessary in the interests of Government. All men appointed will be required to sign a form of Temporary Service Declaration, a copy of which will be enclosed when arrangements for the interview referred to above are made.

4. Applicants who are at present in service must submit their applicantions through the head of the office in which they are employed.

5. Applicantions will be received at Nagpur up the 25th October, 1913.

R. H. TICKELL,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Public Works Departments,
Central Provinces.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai Devkore widow of the late Shah Vandravan Seskaran Jain Hindu Inhabitant deceased (limited to the shares standing in the name of the abovenamed deceased but belonging to the estate of the said Shah Vandravan Seskaran).

1. JAICHAND KAPURCHAND of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant residing at Gulalwady outside the Fort, and
2. MANECKCHAND MULCHAND of Dhroll in Kathiawad Jain Hindu temporarily residing in Bombay at Gulalwady outside the Fort, the surviving Executors named in the last will and testament of the late Shah Vandravan Seskaran predeceased husband of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are herby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

WITNESS Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eight day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

Sd. A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of High Court at Bombay.

Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of October, 1913.

Messrs. BHIMJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

0588

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271

From 7 to 8 and 10 to 11. New Programme.

DICK TURPIN AND THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

The first of a series of photo-plays introducing the notorious bandit as hero.

IN THE BEAR'S CLAWS. { **EQUINE HERO.**

Two fine thrilling Dramas.

Also Every Night from 8-15 to 9-30. only.

The Great Sensational Film **PROTEA.**

Do not Miss this Chance.

PRIZE SHOWS { *Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 "Protea" only* / *Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.*

300

NOTICES:

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY will commence to run their daily service of mail motors from Vathar from the morning of 6th October, 1913, starting at 7-15 a.m., Passengers wishing to reserve seats on cars from Vathar, please write to the Company's Office or Messrs. Frenchman and Co., Mahableshwar, and Passengers requiring Cars from Poona please write to the Company's Office, 11, Elphinstone Road, Poona, or to our Agents:

Messrs. FRENCHMAN & CO.,
Poona.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the of Rs. 6/- per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1913, between 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd October, 1913.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company, will be closed from the 24th October, 1913, to 7th day of November, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 10th October, 1913. 0597

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at Messrs. Framjee and Furdoonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy's Office No. 7-17, Elphinstone Circle, on 20th October, 1913, at 3 p.m., (B.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts upon 30th June, 1913.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring but eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint an Auditor.

VASANJEE MONJEE,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APOLLO RECLAMATION COTTON STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS desiring to occupy land at the Apollo Reclamation Cotton Green for the season 1913-14 are requested to make payment of the Season Ground Rent due on the plots by the 20th October, 1913. The rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 20th October, 1913, any plots not paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to applicants as they come forward.

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager
Port Trust Bunders.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. F. W. GAUTRAY, of Bombay, Mauritius Inhabitants, has contracted to sell to our clients the good-will, stock-trade, and outstandings of his business and firm of the Phono Exchange carried on by him at Church Gate Street in Bombay. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said business and firm by way of sale mortgage, trust lien, possession, gift, inheritance or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before SATURDAY, next, the 18th instant, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1913.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from the 1st January, 1914, will be received up to 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1913.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred), in cash or Government currency notes must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The Copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

E. BROOK FOX,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad Railway.

Junagad, dated the 2nd October, 1913.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30: 8-30: (Pictures only): 10

A HIT AT ONCE.
IVANHOE
Is the success of the season.
IVANHOE
pleases every taste,
IVANHOE
must be seen by young and old.
Have You SEEN IT?

THE EGAWAS
are still with us,
and this week is their last

ROMANCE, LAUGHTER, THRILLS,
What more could be desired?.

NOTICES:

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

NOTICE.

STREET ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

TENDERS for the INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS in.

(1) North Beach Road
(2) Linghi Chetty Street
(3) Poonamalli High Road
(4) Arunachella Naick Road
(5) Whannell Road
(6) Whites Road
(7) Pycroft Road.

will be received by THE PRESIDENT up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, 9th December, 1913.

Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 in currency notes.

Printed Forms of Tender, Contract, Specification, etc., in duplicate and one set of plans may be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 15 per set which will not be returned!

JAMES R. COATS, B. Sc.,
Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.,
Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Madras, 9th October, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1913, for the supply of the articles noted, below, during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1914.

B. Miscellaneous country stores,
C. Miscellaneous English stores,
D. Stationery and paper,

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payments of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 should accompany, each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th September, 1913.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

OF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

30

AUCTION SALE:

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT. WARI BUNDER.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNET & Co., will ON FRIDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, wheat, linseed, rapseeed, castorseed, harda, tilly, jawaree and turmeric in bags, bundles of gunny bags, empty trunks, packages and boxes of luggage, casks of soda, bundles of iron bars, drums of lumbricating oil, empty casks, lot of stones and coal old records, bags of sweeping grain, lot of condemned sheets etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 14th Oct. 1913.

AUCTION SALE of Jamnager long staple cotton slightly damaged by sea water.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.); Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned.

Ex. S.S. "Sabarmati."

59 full-pressed bales of Jamnager long staple cotton slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forest Street, and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable free-hold building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank these plots are therefore very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	13	666	23	343
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	663	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	703	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand. Wadia and Co., attorneys for the executors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 13th October, 1913.

254

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

October 13th.

12th S.S. Putiala	Bamber	Busreh	Sept. 29
S.S. Dumra	Burbridge	Busreh	Oct. 4
S.S. Barenfels	Englage	Hamburg	Sept. 4
S. S. Gryfavul	Steel	Moji	Sept. 17
S.S. Sofala	Motk	Sourabaya	Sept. 9
S.S. Ehrenfels	Weyhouse	Cochin	Oct. 10
13th S.S. Ludgate	Nicholson	D' Jibuti	Oct. 4
S.S. President	Schultz	Ibo	Sept. 27
S.S. Assaye	Coldwell	Shanghai	Oct. 26
S.S. Bechvans	Cuckley	London	Aug. 1
S. S. Baron Fairley	Foley	Busselton	Sept. 1

DEPARTURES.

October 13th

S. S. Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi
S. S. Istrar	Jacob	Dunkirk & Havre
S S. Angus	Dakers	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer			
Kamakura Maru	for	Kobe, ect.	
Alfeld	for	Jeddah	
Kanzler	for	Do	
Dumra	for	Persian Gulf	
President	for	Zanzibar	
Baron Dalmeny	for	Philadelphia	
Ludgate	for	London	

S.S. Patiala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Patiala, 1,929 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on September 29th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 759 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on October 4th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Barenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Barenfels, 3419 tons, Captain F. Englage, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, which port she had left on September 5th with a general cargo and explosives.

S.S. Gryfvale:—The steamer Gryfvale, 2845 tons, Captain J. W. Steel, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Maji, which port she had left on September 17th, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Sofala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Sofala, 3436 tons, Captain F. L. Moth, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sourabaya, which port she had left on September 9th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ehrenfels:—The steamer Ehrenfels, 2780 tons, Captain B. Weyhouse, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cochin, which port she had left on October 10th with ballast.

S.S. Ludgate:—The steamer Ludgate, 2390 tons, Captain H. Nicholson arrived in harbour on Monday from D'Jibuti, October 4th with ballast.

S.S. President:—The East African Line steamer President, 3334 tons, Captain Schultz, arrived in harbour on Monday from Ibo, which port she had left on September 26th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Assaya:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer. Assaye, 4359 tons, Captain E. T. Coldwell, arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai, which port she had left on October 2nd with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bechvana:—The steamer Bechvana, 2659 tons, Captain E. Buckley, arrived in harbour on Monday from London, which port she had left on August 17th with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Baron Fairley:—The steamer Baron Fairley, 2323 tons, Captain H. W. Foley, arrived in harbour on Monday from Busselton, which port she had left on September 11th with a cargo of timber.

S.S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Istrar:—The steamer Istrar, 2978 tons, Captain M. M. Jacob, sailed on Monday for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S.S. Angus:—The steamer Angus, 2319 tons, Captain J. B. Dakers, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. City of Benares:—The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Benares, outward bound left Birkenhead on the evening of the 9th instant.

S.S. Maloja:—The P. and O. Company's s.s. Maloja, with outward Mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 2 p.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

MONDAY October 13th 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agent
A	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
F.	Kirkdale	Gibson	J. F. & Co
Obra		Fenwik	M. M. & Co
H.	Dargia	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co
K.	Ehrenfels	Weyhouse	T. M. & Co
M.	Devenah	Hickey	P. & O. S. & Co
N.	Evandale	Adam	J. F. & Co.
O.	Highland	Monarch, Scott	W. & A. G. & Co.
P.	Watchfels	Huper	W. & A. G. & Co.
Q.	Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1.	Clan Fraser	Morris	J. F. & Co.
2.	Scindia	elso	V. & A. G. & Co.
4.	Aleppo	Jones	J. F. & Co.
5.	Freenze	Geovamini	Rubattino Line.
6.	Baron Innerdale	Solister	J. Y. & Co.
7.	Volumnia	Ploubgh	T. M. & Co.
8.	Rysbergen	Berzar	M. M. & Co
9.	Habsburg	Seberich	A.L. S. N. & Co.
10 & 11	Chakrata	mith	M. M. & Co.
12 & 13	Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. Co.
14.	Dumra	Burbridge	M. M. & Co.
15.	Luzon Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K.
16	Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	K. N. & Co.
Baron Fairly	Foley	
Bechvana	Buckley	
Barenfels	Englage	W. & A. G. & Co
Gryfvale	Steel	
Roselines	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Ilford	Nicolle	T. M. & Co.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co.
Kola	Miners	M. M. & Co.
Kamakwra Maru	Hon	N. Y. Co.
Lighting	Cook	M. M. & Co.
Ludgate	Nicholson	J. M. & Co.
Pundica	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Prasidept	Schultz	A. S. & Co.
Putiala	samber	M. M. & co
Strathgary	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co
Strathfullan	Meckenzie	W. & A. G. & Co..
Sofala	Moth	M. M. & Co

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

A report was made to the Police by Dhunjishaw Cooverji, a Parsi, residing at Gowalia Tank-road, that on Sunday last he left his house at, about 8 a.m., with his whole family, to go out for a drive, and discovered on his return home that the front door of his house had been fastened from the inside. On effecting an entrance he found that two of his cupboards had been forced open and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 507 stolen. Two iron bars from an adjoining window had been removed to effect an entrance.

A DHOBIE ROBBED.

A Hindu washerwoman named Kashibai, residing at Dongersey-road, reports that, as the roof of her house was leaking she left her room to go and sleep with a neighbour of hers, and discovered the following morning that the door of her own room, which she had taken care to lock, had been broken open and valuables worth about Rs. 510, removed from her trunk.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Himidity is nearly normal. Temperature both during day and at night has fallen considerably and is now in large defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum temperature is also above the average except in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now only lightly clouded at Kotah. The moisture in the air is below the aaverage in Rajputana. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Dwarka, Veraval and Indore; the minimum is above the average at Surat and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Central Provinces; Amraoti has had 0.16", Nagpur 0.17" and Raipur 0.22". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is above the average at Saugor; night temperature is also generally higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.25", Ratnagiri 0.15", Mormugao 0.10" and Karwar 0.07". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper at Ratnagiri. Temperature during day has further fallen and is today below the average at most places.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.23", Aurangabad 036", Ahmednagar 1.15", Poona 0.43", Sholapur 0.20" Belgaum 0.20" Nizamabad 0.14" and Hyderabad 0.75". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper over the whole division. Maximum temperature is below the average at Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Belgaum; the minimum is in excess at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Widespread rain has fallen over the greater portion to the south of latitude 22° north where weather remains equally and unsettled and favourable for isolated thundershowers. Seas have become rough at Karwar, Mangalore, and Calicut where skies are overcast with over an inch of rain. The bay disturbance which was yesterday in the Central Provinces has today affected Hyderabad, Mysore and the south Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Peninsula and on the west coast to the south Bombay. Local rain is probable in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the adjacent part of the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 13th of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-AREA						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th)	87.3	72.0	77	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	93.8	73.3	77	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th)	96.3	84.1	47	..	0.00	—0.18
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.3	64.0	48	..	10.28	+5.55
Rawalpindi	77.0	51.1	70	0.03	24.47	×1.83
Ishore	93.4	63.2	52	..	18.09	—3.87
Sirsa	96.3	63.0	39	..	17.84	×6.62
Ambala	095.5	63.9	49	..	28.21	+4.67
Delhi	94.0	67.3	41	..	13.66	—9.49
United Provinces						
Agra	99.0	70.5	30	..	7.39	—17.32
Mainpuri	99.8	67.6	32	..	10.66	—13.42
Jhansi	99.6	74.5	18	..	9.64	+25.04
Cawnpore	97.6	71.5	46	..	18.82	—14.38
Allahabad	98.6	77.5	59	..	22.36	—13.19
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	96.6	65.8	52	..	3.31	+1.05
Karachi	91.4	73.0	58	..	12.01	+5.88
Ajmer	89.1	67.7	39	..	11.16	—7.79
Jaipur	90.2	66.1	35	..	12.71	—0.10
Kotah	97.6	69.6	41	..	15.62	—10.64
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.0	70.5	43	9.	38.37	+25.04
Dwarka	91.0	79.2	58	..	17.35	+3.66
Veraval	99.1	76.3	42	..	24.55	—7.49
Rajkot	96.6	70.3	45	..	28.56	×2.91
Bhavnagar Para.	96.5	76.8	41	..	35.95	×16.12
Surat	96.9	77.6	85	..	37.64	—2.22
Ahmedabad	99.8	75.7	49	..	35.61	+6.74
Deesa	96.8	65.9	47	..	35.15	+11.94
Neemuch	93.0	69.0	39	..	23.89	—3.34
Indore	94.1	69.6	30	..	36.48	+5.67
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.8	74.3	70	..	30.39	—20.87
Saugor	93.3	73.6	21	..	22.92	—19.94
Hoshangabad	94.1	74.0	72	..	36.31	—9.87
Khandwa	97.7	76.1	62	..	38.15	×10.28
Akola	95.2	74.5	70	0.01	26.79	—2.43
Amraoti	89.8	72.8	90	0.16	34.93	+4.97
Nagpur	90.1	73.3	79	0.17	43.72	—0.32
Chanda	89.0	75.5	94	0.02	59.11	×10.68
Raipur	86.7	74.6	93	0.23	35.68	—9.39
KONKAN						
Bombay	87.0	75.9	84	0.25	70.82	+1.19
Ratnagiri	84.3	76.4	89	0.15	70.29	—27.32
Mormugao	81.0	74.7	93	0.10	93.53	+6.28
Karwar	78.2	73.0	92	0.07	95.37	—18.04
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.4	73.1	78	0.23	15.10	—4.95
Ahmednagar	78.1	68.5	92	1.15	22.18	+1.67
Poona	88.0	70.3	90	0.43	24.60	+2.30
Sholapur	90.3	71.1	84	0.20	12.72	—11.02
Bijapur	84.2	70.3	86	...	14.13	—2.20
Belgaum	75.3	66.5	90	0.20	36.67	— 2.99
Aurangabad	90.9	70.5	81	0.36	21.89	—2.90
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.9	72.2	86	0.14	38.36	+1.64
Hyderabad	86.3	71.2	80	0.75	16.18	—0.27
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	83.3	74.9	86	1.20	10109	+10.09
Calicut	84.3	76.6	93	1.25	95.71	+3.00
Cochin	85.2	76.7	78	0.26	78.72	+1.42
Colombo	85.5	74.0	90	0.57	17.99	—7.15
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.3	75.2	89	..	29.86	×4.18
Bellary	82.5	72.3	82	0.49	11.10	—1.60
Cuddapah	87.5	72.5	83	0.18	17.74	—4.03
Madras	89.5	74.0	85	0.02	14.57	—4.77
Bangalore	80.3	65.8	92	..	18.99	—4.06
Coimbator	85.4	71.3	93	0.36	6.26	—1.65
Trichinopoly	91.1	73.8	64	0.25	10.61	—3.70
Negapatam	89.7	76.7	75	..	14.15	×1.38

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The monsoon has again been active. Rainfall occurred over the whole of the peninsula extending as far north as Seoni. The storm off Bombay has disappeared, while that off Gopalpur has intensified but not yet crossed the coast. Should it do this, there is likelihood of a material extension of rainfall in the central parts of the country. Disturbed conditions in the Punjab have passed away.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the West Coast, the Bombay-Deccan, north Hyderabad and the Madras-Deccan; fairly general in Burma, the southern half of the Central Provinces, Mysore and the north Madras coast; local in Bihar and Orissa, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras. Principal amounts:—Victoria point one and half inches; Minbu three; Yamethin and Purnea two; Jagdalpur, Karwar, Ahmednagar one; Hyderabad and Deccan three quarters; Chitaldrug, Mercara and Mangalore one; Calicut one and a half; Gopalpur and Cocanada three; Waltair six; Calingapatam five.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the central parts of the country.

DROUGHT IN THE U. P.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 13.

The popular belief that the rains in the United Provinces would fail this year has unfortunately come true. Unirrigated crops have suffered severely from drought, and the outturn generally will be small. The immediate effect has been a sharp rise in prices and the complete cessation of exports.

SUDDEN CHANGE AT POONA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

A somewhat sudden and perhaps unprecedented change in the weather has taken place here. Those who have experienced the October blasts in Poona will be astonished to learn that the existing atmospheric conditions resemble an English spring; but whether it will continue is another question. Last night it rained heavily and stormed, and the morning broke with something akin to a Christmassy nip in the air. The sky is still overcast and more rain is threatened hourly.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT COLABA, OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY, 13th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.			
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	..	inches	29.711
Temperature of Air	..	degrees	81.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	„	78.0
Dew Point	..	„	76.6
Relative humidity of Air	..	„	0.844
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	..	5.4
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees	87.0
Minimum do. do.	..	„	76.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	..	E, ENE, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	miles	137
Fall of Rain	..	inches	0.24
Total fall during month	..	..	2.20
Do. do. year	..	..	70.81
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th October.			0.01

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 13th October 1913 was 29.921 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For Correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .030 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water			
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	14	m	10 41	26	9
		m	11 13 a	27	5
Wed.	15	m	11 6	26	11
		m	11 43 a	27	10
Thurs.	16	m	11 32	26	11
Fri.	17	m	0 14	28	1
		m	11 59	26	9
Satur.	18	m.	0 46	28	0
			0 27 a	26	5
Sun.	19	m	1 20	27	8
			0 57 a	25	10

1913		Low water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	14	m.	4 28	10	6
			4 47 a		
Wed.	15	m	4 19	18	2
	16	m	5 32 a	16	1
Thurs.		m	5 30	18	2
	17	m	5 37 a	15	9
Fri.		m	6 1	16	6
	18	m	6 33	15	8
Satur.		m	6 30 a	19	0
	19	m	7 6	15	9
Sun.		m	6 59 a	19	8
				16	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
14. (Tues.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 18m.
15. (Wed.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 17m
16. (Thurs.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 16m
17. (Fri.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 15m
18. (Satur.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 15 m
19. (Sun.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 14m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter,	Oct.	7th.	7h 16.2m.	A. M
Full Moon	„	15th	1h 36.0m.	A. M
Last Quarter,	„	22nd	6h 23.0m.	A. M
New Moon.	„	30th	7h 59.2m.	P. M

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	..	..	..	..	Easy
Estimated Sales	..	..	..	..	8,000
Total Imports	..	..	..	..	30,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
O. N.	7·16	7·03
N. D.	7·03	6 99
D. J.	7·03	6·99
J. F.	7·03	6 99
F. M.	7·03	6·99
M. A.	7·03	6.99
A. M.	7·03	6·99
M. J.	7 03	6·99
J. J	7·05	6·97

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 13.

The local market is steady with Good Broach at Rs. 322 and Fully Good Bengals at Rs. 255. Spot cotton with a normal turnover is quiet.

Liverpool has opened nine points down as expected. American markets are closed to-day for "Columbus day."

WORLD'S STATISTICS.

The world's estimated production of commercial cotton from the crop grown in 1912 is 21,817,000 bales of 500 pounds net, distributed as follows: United States, 13,696,000 bales; India, 3,518,000, Egypt, 1,523,000, China, 1,074,000, Russia, 950,000, Brazil, 320,000 and all other countries, 736,000.

The estimated consumption for the year ending August 31st, 1912, is 20,402,000 bales of 500 pounds net, and the estimated number of active consuming cotton spindles is, during that year, 140,996,000.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	256	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	265	..	..	Do.
Do.	260	..	..	Ready New Crop
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	264	..	..	25-1-14
M G. Khandeish	286	..	..	Do.
M.G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	324	..	..	do.
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee.	322	..	..	do.
M. G. Yeotmal	318	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Fulgaum	314	..	..	do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	306	..	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatty	309	..	..	do.
M. G. Barsee. Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	336	..	324	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	286	..	..	25-1-14
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	295	Ready
Westerns, Churka	..	..	285	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	290	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	297	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

241. *Duties.*—Duties for Week ending 19th October 1913:—Orderly Officer Lieutenant P. H. Retallack. Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling. No. 2. „ A.W. Barker

242. *Defence Light Manning.*—The E.E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 P.M. on Tuesday the 14th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

243. *Gun Drill.*—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday the 18th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress:-Khaki with Caps.

(Sd) A.D. Curtis Lieut. R.A.

Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Oct. 14.

904. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday the 14th instant at 7. 30 A.M. at Head-Quarters.

II.-The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 14th instant at 6-45 P.M.

995. *Parades.*—Detail of Company Parades:—

I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday the 15th instant at 5. 30 P.M.

II. "C" Company will parade on Wednesday at 5. 30 P.M. at Head-Quarters.

III. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7. A.M. and Fridays at 6. P.M.

IV. "F" (Cyclists) Company will parade to-day Tuesday the 14th and Thursday the 16th instan at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 P.M.

V. "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6. 15 P.M. on Wednesday the 15th instant.

VI. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana Wednesday the 15th instant at 7. 30 A.M. Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade

996. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 15th instant at 7. 30 A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

997. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will commence at Head-Quarters on Monday the 20th instant.

(Signed) F. H. James, Captain

Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifle.

Notice

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October, commencing at 9. 30 P Programme will be published shortly.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. write us as follows, under date London, September 25th:—

GOLD.

About £1,300,000 arrived in the form of bar gold. Practically all not required for India has been taken by Germany. The amount shipped to India was £175,000.

The following amount has been received by the Bank of England:—

September 19th, £27,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals have been made as under:—

September 18th, £40,000 in sovereigns for India.

September 18th, £5,000 in sovereigns for Gibraltar.

September 20th, £290,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

September 22nd, £200,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

September 23rd, £360,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

September 24th, £80,000 in sovereigns for India.

September 24th, £300,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

During the week the next efflux was £1,248,000.

The demand for India Council remittances is so keen that the amount offered for tender has been increased to 120 lacs next week.

SILVER.

Below will be found statistics relating to British India, giving the annual imports and exports of silver, by sea, in thousands of pounds sterling:—

IMPORTS.

	Total.
1902-3	8,124
1903-4	12,252
1904-5	11,797
1905-6	11,268
1906-7	17,364
1907-8	14,354
1908-9	9,559
1909-10	8,328
1910-11	7,895
1911-12	7,984

EXPORTS.

	Total.
1902-3	3,486
1903-4	3,150
1904-5	2,956
1905-6	786
1906-7	1,360
1907-8	1,375
1908-9	1,514
1909-10	2,031
1910-11	2,142
1911-12	2,426

	Net Imports in £1,000.	Net Imports in 1,000 ozs.
1902-3	4,368	43,275
1903-4	7,102	79,182
1904-5	8,841	74,349
1905-6	10,482	84,318
1906-7	16,004	118,119
1907-8	12,979	97,916
1908-9	8,045	73,746
1909-10	6,297	61,015
1910-11	5,753	54,876
1911-12	3,558	32,229
Total for 10 years	85,699	719,099

The net imports for the five successive years commencing 1903-4 were exceptionally heavy, in consequence of the large coinage operations of the Government.

The striking fact emerges from these figures that British India alone, exclusive of those parts of India not administered actually by the Crown, consumed in the decade specified an annual average of 71,909,900 ounces, roughly one-third of the present annual output of the world.

This absorption took place side by side with greatly increased imports of gold.

It is, therefore, a fair assumption that some such totals are likely to obtain in years subsequent to those above detailed, even though advancing prosperity in India may enable its inhabitants to handle gold more freely than heretofore.

Conditions and monetary customs in China are not identical with those of India, but both of these Countries possess great populations whose daily transactions require units of low intrinsic value. The crying need

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONEY STILL DEAR.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

A DISAPPOINTING WEEK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The optimists who held out such promises of cheap money are already taking a more careful view of the position, and, seeing that we are not enjoying that low Bank rate that they promised should prevail by now, they have put off a reduction until next year. With the opening of 1914, we are promised by these people, a favourable change by the directors of the Central Institution. I venture to say that much may happen between then and now. In the meanwhile, Paris, which was the one bright spot among continental bourses, has played us false, and little wonder! The better tone and increased activity in the French capital, which was held up to London for emulation, was largely based on the position in the Balkans where we were told, all was clear and the settlement final. This, despite the fact that each and every state was showing signs of a hysterical desire to arm its poor mutilated self on the most up-to-date lines, with funds borrowed from European centres that have shown little inclination to subscribe to their own new issues. In their martial ambitions they have apparently not been discouraged by the Great Powers; including our own country. Certainly the great prosperous armament companies, here, and more especially on the Continent, have not been blind to their interests. To their machinations in the French Press I have previously referred. An angry growl from South-Eastern Europe early in the week was sufficient to set Parisian nerves on edge; and remind us that all may yet not be quite over.

A DISAPPOINTING WEEK.

As regards our Stock Exchange the week has certainly been disappointing to those who had looked for improvement either in the level of prices or the quantity of business. It is a question whether greater idleness has ever distinguished all sections at this time. In the quietest years some show of activity usually distinguishes those few weeks following the return of members and clerks from their annual holiday. There have been two new issues of importance. A three million loan by Canada showed by its issue at 99 per cent., that the promoters appreciated that these are not days of cheap money. The other was an issue of between one and two millions on behalf of Harrod's Stores (Buenos Aires) Ltd.

Perhaps the most comfortable element of the Stock Markets has been the steadiness of Consols, which some regard as a foreword in favour of cheap money quotations. Home Rails have had their ups and down on a mild scale, but business has been almost entirely professional. Of course, on the face of it, Home Rails are at an attractive level to the investor; but the labour position is by no means regarded favourably by the public. The trouble to which I referred in my last letter was settled on the Midland and North-Western systems, but there is an opinion abroad that the very disapproval expressed by the official Union, was in the fear that this temporary trouble would weaken arrangements for an organised campaign later on. Developments in Ulster have not had a particularly invigorating effect on Home Rails, any more than they have on other departments of the House. Considering how little business has been done, American Rails have been a steady market. But the most interesting element in the House is again Canadian Pacifics, which have well maintained their upward movement. In view of the enormous and widespread army of speculators in this stock, there are of course occasional slight setbacks on profit taking, but on the whole the march onward has been satisfactorily maintained and I have reason to feel content with the favourable views I have always expressed regarding this security. Nothing could be more satisfactory than reports of the Canadian crops, and good as results are, they are nothing compared to the possibilities, or one should say probabilities. This year's grain crop is likely to establish a new record. "Both as regards quality and quantity the best ever harvested" was the expression used by Mr. R. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, after a tour of inspection. It is said that the arrangements for handling traffic were never more satisfactory. This is good news, as there have been such things as traffic difficulties in the past. All these cheering facts in connection with Canada have had a favourable influence on the different issues of the Grand Trunk Company, as well as the Canadian Pacific. In the meanwhile excellent traffic receipts are being announced by the Grand Trunk, last week's having shown an increase of £6,664 as compared with the corresponding week last year. South American Railway descriptions have been a quiet market during the week, but on the whole firm. Among mining shares South Africans were adversely affected by the weakness of Paris during the early part of the week, and also by the confused news regarding the labour position at the Rand. In any case business was on a very limited scale.

THE COPPER MARKET.

A rumour was spread in New York at the commencement of the week that recent copper statistics were manipulated. All things are possible, and the cut in the price of the metal, followed by some reaction in the quotation for copper shares was supposed to be the result of this. It is far more likely that the rumours of manipulated statistics were the work of "bears," who saw a chance of pushing their purpose home, when prices began to sag. In any case such statistics as have appeared in these letters have come from the most official and respectable sources that the United States can boast, and can scarcely have been "faked" even in these degenerate days. Weakness of Rio Tintos must not be taken as a criterion of the copper market and influence of copper statistics. The very yield on Tintos puts them outside the pale of speculative copper propositions, and in any case their proper place is among international securities directly affected by Paris stocks. Other sections of the Stock Exchange have experienced a week of stagnation.

At the close of business on Thursday night Marconi shares—the ordinary stand at 4 and the Preference at 3¼,—created an interest that is rare in any share these days. It became known that the Company had acquired the business of the Universal Wireless Telegraphy Company, which owns the Goldschmidt Company, and that the news had been officially confirmed. At the same time an announcement was made of the new issue of half a million ordinary shares, half of which would be offered to existing shareholders at 3¼. The subscription of these shares is guaranteed by Messrs. Helbert, Wagg and Company and by the Banque d' Outremer. Messrs. Helbert, Wagg and Co. by the way, used to transact considerable business for the late King Edward; and on more than one occasion Mr. Wagg was his Majesty's guest at dinner on the Continent.

OPERATIONS OF THE MEAT TRUST.

In a recent letter I drew attention to the tactics of a powerful Argentine-American group with regard to the meat trade, and the very serious effect it was having on the interests of English traders. Since then matters have become infinitely worse, as can be seen from the latest statistics. For August last the amount of chilled beef

the very fact that consignments of chilled meat have been sent to the British markets in abnormally heavy quantities has of itself had the effect of bringing down prices without any specific competitive "cutting" which can be charged against the American houses. Indeed, it is alleged that, as a matter of fact, they get the best prices they can, but at the same time they are content to sell at lower figures, knowing that, indirectly, these low quotations will bring about the result they desire and bring them so much nearer, as they suppose, to the goal which they are aiming at—the virtual control of the British market for imported meat. This time last year the price at Smithfield for "chilled sides" was 4 1-16d., while to-day it is 3d. per lb. To the consumer this may seem a trifling difference, but in the wholesale trade it means an immense deal. The course of events in the trade also points to a further reduction of price, and there is no definite point at which it can be expected to stop, short of ruin for one or both the contending groups.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Are we going to build the Channel Tunnel after all? It is to be hoped so. Surely the prejudice that existed in old days has become an anachronism, especially in view of the affectionate relations that now exist between England and France. A list of shareholders in the last scheme of the late Sir Edward Watkin reveals names that are synonymous with English common sense, and I note with interest that of the late Lord Randolph Churchill; whose satirical criticisms of those who opposed the scheme were among his most amusing and effective speeches. Baron Emile d'Erlanger is chairman of the Channel Tunnel Company. He is one of our leading financiers and has taken a great interest from the very commencement. It is worth while, by the way, recalling the fact that the old scheme by which a tunnel was to be brought to St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, on this side, was well in hand, and four thousand yards of boring was actually accomplished from the French coast. The fact of the matter is, that the tunnel might long ago have been an accepted fact had it not been for the jealousy of the rival railway companies. Baron d'Erlanger presided over a meeting at Hyde Park House, Marble Arch on Tuesday in connection with the Franco-British Travel Union and the first subject consi-

dered was the Channel Tunnel Scheme. In the earlier days of the idea, forty-three years ago, the negotiation were entrusted to the late Lord Clarendon and the Marquis de Lavelette, and were concluded by Lord Derby and the Count de Jarnac. I mention these facts to show that great Englishmen have never really opposed the idea, and it is worth adding that Louis Napoleon and M. de Lesseps were equally broad-minded. Lord Beaconsfield also worked hard and with native ability, to remove all barriers. But these are matters of history and only interesting to impress on the present generation the fact that a Channel Tunnel was favourably viewed by the wise men of the time. And now that we are, it seems, to have our Channel Tunnel, with an entrance on the English side near Dover Castle, it is well to forget the obstinacy of the shorter sighted among our forebears and their invasion bogey, and remember that prejudice, followed by enlightenment and unequalled energy has always been the story of great engineering enterprise in this country. So much preliminary exploration and sounding has been done in the past that the engineers will find their ground covered up to a certain point and their task made easier.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

In view of the serious position of the Rubber Market a movement is on foot in this country to form a Central Rubber Selling Agency, and the idea has been accepted with so much readiness that it seems over one hundred rubber companies have already declared their attention of supporting the scheme. It seems that in this country, at any rate, manufacturers of rubber goods would rather give better prices for rubber than yield to public pressure for reduction in the price of the manufactured articles, and from all accounts there is a probability that the American manufacturer may not prove unfavourable. Should a central selling agency be formed, and prices kept up, a further revision of price lists by manufacturers will not be necessary.

imported into the United Kingdom from the River Plate amounted to 295,000 quarters, as compared with 233,500 quarters in August 1912. For the week ended the 13th instant the quantity was 73,500 quarters, nearly a record. The "Financier and Bullionist," which has made the subject its own, deals trenchantly with the matter this week, and it seems a pity the scandal is not more widely published in the Press. The efforts of this group to control our market is becoming effective. Our contemporary points out that

to the value of dollars 75,000,000 last year, forming 28.5 per cent. of the total volume of the year's exports. Of the entire quantity exported 75 per cent. went to the United States, 12 per cent. to France and 10 per cent. to Italy. Cotton yarns were exported to the value of dollars 26,840,000 and cotton fabrics and towels to the value of dollars 14,000,000. China furnished the chief market for the cotton products of Japan, and the new found Chinese demand for hats, foreign clothes and boots gave the Japanese a chance to export dollars 3,500,000 under that head. Japanese tea continues to be an important article of export, chiefly to the United States, but there has been of late a falling off in the demand here, the total import for the fiscal year being, according to our own figures, dollars 8,000,000, against a little over dollars 9,000,000 in 1912. The most important article of Japanese import is raw cotton, which was purchased in 1912 to the value of over dollars 100,000,000, or equal to 32 per cent. of the total import trade. Of these 52 per cent. came from British India, 31 per cent. from the United States and 11 per cent. from China. Japan continues to be a considerable importer of Manila hemp, and the development of its woollen manufacturers has its reflex in increased imports of raw wool. Of the cruder manufacturers of iron and steel Japan imported in 1912 to the value of over dollars 29,000,000. Of these the principal elements were pig iron and steel blooms, ingots, bars, rods, sheets plates and tubes, of which 18 per cent. was imported from Great Britain, 20 per cent, from the United States and 19 per cent. from Germany. The import value of railway locomotives, cars and vagons amounted to only dollars 2,000,000, but the imports of machinery reached a total of dollars 14,230,000. It is noticeable that the importation of crude oil and kerosene fell off on account of the wider diffusion of electric and gas lighting, and that the increased use of petroleum motors increased the importation of naphtha.

The Japanese budget continues to represent a very heavy tax on a comparatively poor country. The revenue for the present year is expected to yield dollars 291,000,000, which, though not representing an excessive per capita burden for the 71,500,000 people in Japan, Korea and Formosa is, when the earning capacity of these people is considered, perhaps the heaviest national burden in the world. The Japanese income tax on business firms and corporations, beginning with an income of dollars 2,500, ranges from 4 to 13 per cent., and on private persons, beginning with an income of dollars 500 per annum, ranges from 2½ to 22 per cent. There is also a business tax levied upon every description of commerce and industry and a succession, tax which reaches as high as 5 per cent. In spite of the burdens which it has to bear, business activity in Japan shows no sign of relaxation. The amount of capital invested in new commercial enterprises in 1912 amounted to dollars 260,000,000, which was dollars 80,000,000 in excess of the previous year. The average railroad mileage of the Empire in 1912 was 5,130 miles and the receipts from freight traffic amounted to dollars 35,300,000. The number of passengers carried was 153,880,000, being an increase of 8,210,000 over the preceding year, and yielding gross receipts of dollars 26,910,000. Order is being brought out of the chaos of Korean finance, and a fair start seems to have been made in the financial and economic development of the once Hermit Kingdom. Formosa is not precisely a profitable investment for Japan, but here also the practical character of Japanese administration is beginning to show results that in an economic sense at least are highly encouraging. That either the Koreans or the Formosans will develop in the near future any real loyalty to Japan does not seem at all probable.

RUMANIAN ROYAL BETROTHALS.

Prince Charles of Rumania and the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. The Crown Prince of Greece and Princess Elizabeth of Rumania.

COMMERCE AND FINANCES OF JAPAN.

INCREASED BUSINESS ACTIVITY.

Whatever may be the status of our diplomatic relations with Japan, and it seems to leave a good deal to be desired, the commercial relations between the two nations are entirely satisfactory. Japan is the only Asiatic country with which American export trade keeps steadily increasing. In the fiscal year ending with June the sum of our Asiatic exports showed a decrease of dollars 2,400,000. This was fully accounted for by the falling off in the exports to China. But the exports to British India showed also a decrease of dollars 3,600,000 and this in presence of an increase in imports amounting to dollars 33,000,000. To China and Hongkong combined we sold only dollars 32,870,603 and to British India dollars 15,108,596—a total of dollars 47,979,559, again exports to Japan amounting to dollars 57,741,815. For the calendar year ending last December the sum of all the imports of Japan amounted to dollars 309,495,000, to which the contribution of the United States according to Japanese figures, was dollars 63,507,878, and, according to our own, dollars 57,519,654, or 18.5 per cent. of the whole amount. Japanese exports for the calendar year 1912 were dollars 263,490,000, of which the United States took dollars 87,418,042, according to our figures, and dollars 84,354,498, according to those of Japan, or equal to 32 per cent. of the total. The fact may be noted that there is no country with which we do a considerable trade whose official figures in regard to it agree so closely with our own. The figures of the Chinese Maritime Customs, for example, showed for last year a disparity of dollars 9,000,000 between the valuation in China of exports to the United States and the value placed here on imports from China and that on less than half the volume of our imports from Japan. It is also an interesting fact that, while the aggregate value of the foreign trade of China has passed that of Japan, the proportion which the United States contributed to the former last year was only 8.6 per cent., against 26.5 per cent. in the case of the latter. For the first six months of the present year the foreign trade of Japan showed a diminished rate of growth, the increase being dollars 27,000,000 over the same period of last year, but it is confidently expected that the trade for the whole year will show a total of dollars 650,000,000, against dollars 573,000,000 for 1912.

The chief article of the export trade of Japan is raw silk, which was sent abroad

A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Damages a Shigram.

At 10 p.m. on Sunday night a carriage belonging to Mr. Hiptoola Nuruddin, who resides at Chowpatty, had driven up to a residence, when the horse shied and bolted down French-road just as the occupants were about to alight. The horse continued his flight through Dammer-lane, on to Gamdevi-road and finally collided with a hydrant on Harney-road, smashing the shafts and the front portion of the carriage. The horse, however, sustained no injury.

COLLECTOR'S DURBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—As a Durbar is going to be held by the Collector of this District on the 15th instant, I take this opportunity of drawing the attention, through the medium of your paper, of the powers that be to a great defect in the arrangements, which cause great heartburning to many who are invited to these public and official functions.

These periodical Durbars are of recent origin. Their object is a laudable one. They indicate a desire to promote a mutual understanding between the rulers and the ruled. They give the head of the District an opportunity of expressing his views before the public, and also giving the latter an opportunity of expressing their views and grievances.

And yet of those persons who are invited, and they are necessarily a few and representative men, many persons feel dissatisfied (to use no stronger term) at the arrangement of seats. At a public meeting you can go and sit where you like and it is no fault of anybody's if you don't get a proper seat. But at these Durbars it is otherwise. Several subordinate officers are told off to arrange seats beforehand and to show the invited public to their respective seats or blocks. And it is here that we find the arrangements most sadly lacking in consideration. Government have issued their orders of precedence from time to time, to be observed at these Durbars and other public functions. In the above arrangement of seats this order of precedence is wholly ignored. Except the titled few and a few shethias, all the non-official public are supposed to rank below the lowest officers of Government and are made to sit accordingly.

Is this unavoidable? Cannot these functions be managed without causing dissatisfaction and thus frustrating the very object of these gatherings? *Verb sap.*—Yours etc.,

Ahmedabad, Oct. 11. X.

A DISAPPOINTING WEEK.

As regards our Stock Exchange the week has certainly been disappointing to those who had looked for improvement either in the level of prices or the quantity of business. It is a question whether greater idleness has ever distinguished all sections at this time. In the quietest years some show of activity usually distinguishes those few weeks following the return of members and clerks from their annual holiday. There have been two new issues of importance. A three million loan by Canada showed by its issue at 99 per cent., that the promoters appreciated that these are not days of cheap money. The other was an issue of between one and two millions on behalf of Harrod's Stores (Buenos Aires) Ltd.

Perhaps the most comfortable element of the Stock Markets has been the steadiness of Consols, which some regard as a foreword in favour of cheap money quotations. Home Rails have had their ups and down on a mild scale, but business has been almost entirely professional. Of course, on the face of it, Home Rails are at an attractive level to the investor; but the labour position is by no means regarded favourably by the public. The trouble to which I referred in my last letter was settled on the Midland and North-Western systems, but there is an opinion abroad that the very disapproval expressed by the official Union, was in the fear that this temporary trouble would weaken arrangements for an organised campaign later on. Developments in Ulster have not had a particularly invigorating effect on Home Rails, any more than they have on other departments of the House. Considering how little business has been done, American Rails have been a steady market. But the most interesting element in the House is again Canadian Pacifics, which have well maintained their upward movement. In view of the enormous and widespread army of speculators in this stock, there are of course occasional slight setbacks on profit taking, but on the whole the march onward has been satisfactorily maintained and I have reason to feel content with the favourable views I have always expressed regarding this security. Nothing could be more satisfactory than reports of the Canadian crops, and good as results are, they are nothing compared to the possibilities, or one should say probabilities. This year's grain crop is likely to establish a new record. "Both as regards quality and quantity the best ever harvested" was the expression used by Mr. R. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, after a tour of inspection. It is said that the arrangements for handling traffic were never more satisfactory. This is good news, as there have been such things as traffic difficulties in the past. All these cheering facts in connection with Canada have had a favourable influence on the different issues of the Grand Trunk Company, as well as the Canadian Pacific. In the meanwhile excellent traffic receipts are being announced by the Grand Trunk, last week's having shown an increase of £6,664 as compared with the corresponding week last year. South American Railway descriptions have been a quiet market during the week, but on the whole firm. Among mining shares South Africans were adversely affected by the weakness of Paris during the early part of the week, and also by the confused news regarding the labour position at the Rand. In any case business was on a very limited scale.

THE COPPER MARKET.

A rumour was spread in New York at the commencement of the week that recent copper statistics were manipulated. All things are possible, and the cut in the price of the metal, followed by some reaction in the quotation for copper shares was supposed to be the result of this. It is far more likely that the rumours of manipulated statistics were the work of "bears," who saw a chance of pushing their purpose home, when prices began to sag. In any case such statistics as have appeared in these letters have come from the most official and respectable sources that the United States can boast, and can scarcely have been "faked" even in these degenerate days. Weakness of Rio Tintos must not be taken as a criterion of the copper market and influence of copper statistics. The very yield on Tintos puts them outside the pale of speculative copper propositions, and in any case their proper place is among international securities directly affected by Paris stocks. Other sections of the Stock Exchange have experienced a week of stagnation.

At the close of business on Thursday night Marconi shares—the ordinary stand at 4 and the Preference at 3¼,—created an interest that is rare in any share these days. It became known that the Company had acquired the business of the Universal Wireless Telegraphy Company, which owns the Goldschmidt Company, and that the news had been officially confirmed. At the same time an announcement was made of the new issue of half a million ordinary shares, half of which would be offered to existing shareholders at 3¼. The subscription of these shares is guaranteed by Messrs. Helbert, Wagg and Company and by the Banque d' Outremer. Messrs. Helbert, Wagg and Co. by the way, used to transact considerable business for the late King Edward; and on more than one occasion Mr. Wagg was his Majesty's guest at dinner on the Continent.

OPERATIONS OF THE MEAT TRUST.

In a recent letter I drew attention to the tactics of a powerful Argentine-American group with regard to the meat trade, and the very serious effect it was having on the interests of English traders. Since then matters have become infinitely worse, as can be seen from the latest statistics. For August last the amount of chilled beef

TIRED
WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. nights are passed sleeplessly, The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.
PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.
These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.
Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.
Address:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,
155, Jumma Musjid, Market,
169—4

SPECIAL OFFER
For the Rains.
NAVY SERGE SUIT,
Indigo Dye
Rs. 26/ only.
Note Address:—
DANN & Co.,
The Reliable Tailor & Outfitter.
Opp. THOMAS COOK & Son,
Hornby Road and Watsons' Hotel,
BOMBAY.

THE GENTS' HOUSE
HIGH GRADE
Lounge Suits,
Rs: 25-30-35
All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style, Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.
THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,
Opposite:—
Messrs. WHITEWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
293 Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SMART ATTIRE
FOR THE
LADY OF TASTE.
PURSHOTAM VALABH PATEL,
LADIES' DRESSMAKER
(20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE)
LADIES
Can confidently place their orders for the Coming Season in my hands and I guarantee to make
DRESSES
of the latest styles,
FAULTLESS FIT & FINISH.
TRIAL SOLICITED.
PURSHOTAM VALABH PATEL,
1, Carnac Road,
Next to Bombay Tract & Book Society,
BOMBAY.

HINDU AMBULANC WORK.

The Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade has for the last two years been sending their ambulance volunteers and doctors to render first aid and medical relief to the pilgrims at Pantharpur, for Kartiki and Ashadi Fairs, and also to Devhoo.

At the suggestion of some Guzerati gentlemen a squad of the Hindu division was sent to Dakhore on Sunday night, by the Guzerat Mail, for service amongst the pilgrims during the Manakthari fair on the 14th and 15th inst. At Dakhore, for this fair, nearly a lakh of people gather from all parts of Guzerat. The place is equally important with, if not more so than Pandharpur.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE THAKURDWAR NUISANCE.

HEATED DEBATE FOR TWO HOURS.

REFERRED BACK TO A COMMITTEE.

The adourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Mr. A. M. Tod, being in the chair.

The meeting resumed consideration of the Commissioner's report on the letters to the Corporation from several residents of Thakurdwar Road, protesting against the proposed erection of a place of convenience on the reclaimed site of a well near the Shenvis' temple at Thakurdwar-road.

At the last meeting it was proposed by Mr. P. C. Sethana, seconded by Mr. A. H. Whyte, that in reply to their letters of protest, the applicants be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report. To this Dr. D. B. Master moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. R. S. Navalkar, to the effect that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation were of opinion that a water cistern for the use of the public should be provided on the site. Dr. Sukhia had moved a second amendment for referring the matter back to a committee consisting of twenty-four councillors named at the meeting for report in consideration with the Commissioner, with a request to suggest any other suitable sites in the locality and to advise as to whether the site of the reclaimed well should be utilised for any public purpose. This amendment was seconded by Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji.

The Commissioner's report has already been published. In it he stated that the demand for a convenience on this site was obvious and that the structure at this spot, so far from setting up a new nuisance, would in fact abate an existing one. He added that not only was the site most convenient but that after exhaustive enquiry no other satisfactory alternative was to be found.

On the matter being resumed yesterday, the President announced that two more petitions had been received on the subject, one from the residents of the locality, (which has already been published in the "Chronicle)" and one from the attorneys of the sole surviving Trustee of the Temple.

Mr. H. P. Mody, in resuming the debate, said he wished to move an amendment to the effect that the Corporation were of opinion that this site should not be used for the proposed erection of a place of convenience. In doing so, Mr. Mody said he moved the amendment because he was altogether against the erection of structures for convience on prominent sities in public throughfares, having regard to the fact that such places were about the filthiest that could be imagined and therefore highly objectionable. If necessary, they must confine them within proper bounds and locate them in by-lanes. He was opposed to any idea of locating them in thoroughfares where they would attract public notice because people who felt in need of such a place would know where it was located; otherwise they would offend the sentiments of thousands of people. Then it was to be remembered that in the present case the objection had been raised that the place of convenience would constitute a great nuisance as it was in close proximity to a Hindu temple. New some might call a particular thing a nuisance and some might not and the question therefore resolved itself into one of sentiment, namely, whether they were prepared to offend the religious susceptibilities of the people concerned. Anyone who had seen this site, he was sure, would agree with him that the proposed structure would be a great nuisance, both to the devotees of the temple as well as the residents of the locality. He thought that if they brushed aside the religious sentiments of people, they would be reducing matters to chaos. This was a sentiment in the right direction and must be respected. Then there were three other places of convenience within an easy radius from this site. The very idea of such a place on a main thoroughfare and near a temple would outrage the sentiments not only of the worshippers of the temple, but of all decent-minded people who had to pass by that road. The Hindu community had by petitions asked them not to insist on this site. A public meeting had been held the day before to protest against the proposal and though he could not say whether the meeting had been crowded or not, he could say this much—judging from the names of speakers at the meeting, as reported in the "Chronicle"—that the meeting was a representative one. There were a good many pople of prominence present, who had raised voices of protest against the proposal Were they, who occupied the position of custodians of the public interest, to sanction a proposal which wounded the sentiments of a large number of people? He appealed to them to withhold their sanction and place on record their emphatic opinion that no such structure should be erected on this site. With these remarks he moved his amendment.

Mr. Hirlal Dayabhai Nanavati, in seconding the amendment, said that after the well-reasoned and forcible speech of Mr. Mody no more words were required to support his amendment.

FLAGGING A DEAD HORSE.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, who followed, said he thought they were now whipping a dead horse. He had not thought of speaking on the subject and waste the time of the Corporation but after listening to the remarks of the previous speakers, he was constrained to say that the agitation on this subject had been engineered by interested parties. Three or four different arguments had been put forward on three or four previous occasions and the first and foremost of them all was that of religion. Now the Corporation had the greatest sympathy for genuine religious objections and that body would be the last to offend the religious feelings of the people if those feelings were genuine. The Standing Committee had visited this site and they had found that just opposite was the house of one of the most energetic petitioners, Mr. Nanu N. Kathare, Solicitor. Now, he had the greatest sympathy for Mr. Nanu and he was certain that most members of the Corporation if they had a house situated in this position and if a structure of this character was proposed to be erected opposite their house, would object to it. He was certain he would try with might and main to oppose that proposal but he hoped at the same time that the Corporation would take as little notice of his objection as he asked them to take of Mr. Kathare's objection. There was also the doctor who had his house on the left of the site and he knew that the structure would be a great nuisance to him; then there was the trustee of the temple and all the three were not only residents in the locality but were immediate neighbours and he asked the members, although they might sympathise with them, not to take into consideration the objections of private individuals where public questions were concerned. This was not a question which would be treated as one of itself but it involved a principle and he therefore appealed to the members not to consider the grievances of private individuals. Of course, he agreed that they should consider the genuine religious sentiments of the people.

A SECOND THOUGHT.

Continuing, Mr. Cawasji told the members that he had honestly come to the conclusion that this agitation was engineered by the neighbours of the locality, by the gentleman who lived opposite, namely Mr. Nanu, and the religious objection was a second thought, and it was for the Corporation to judge whether such an agitation should be countenanced. They pretended to imitate the western cities in Sanitary matters and every time they raised flimsy objections against proposals from the executive. In western cities in some cases he had seen such structures in very prominent places and sometimes next door to the churches.

Coming to the question of a tablet on the well, Mr. Cawasji said they were asked to assume that there was a tablet though it was not proved that a tablet was there. The next thing they were asked to assume was that there was an inscription on the tablet. They were then asked to assume that the well was given to them by a late citizen of Bombay and on those assumptions they were told that the site could not be used for this purpose. He, however, did consider that a place of convenience was a place of public utility and it was very welcome to the public, sometimes more welcome than a well. It was a necessary thing and had to be erected.

Mr. Cawasji also referred to the question of having alternative sites and said there was only one worth considering but that was not on the main road and would not be used as the site proposed would be. If the members visited this site about seven o'clock in the morning they would find how foul this spot as well as its surroundings were and they would be convinced of the nuisance.

In conclusion, Mr. Cawasji said the matter had been discussed more than three times and he hoped that the Corporation would now come to a definite conclusion, namely, that the structure should be erected there. He trusted that the matter would not be sent to a committee, but that the question would be decided one way or the other.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S STIRRING SPEECH.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was the next speaker and he spoke on the subject with feeling and vigour. He said he had listened with great attenion Mr. Cawasji's animated and excited harangue, which was simply amusing. He knew his friend spoke with great independence, but his independence and his reckless remarks were not founded on relevant and logical arguments. What had he been telling them? He said the people were right in agitating and taking objections to such proposals but it was no use their taking notice of these objections. He (the speaker) therefore ventured to ask what were they there for? He thought they were there to listen, consider, sympathise with the grievances of the people. And what was this matter after all? It seemed to him to be Mr. Cawasji's view that the Heavens would fall if the proposed structure were not erected, and that the sanitation of the city would suffer. He asked them not to mind the temple, not to mind Mr. Nanu, not to mind the neighbours of the locality for otherwise Bombay would go to dogs, and in asking them to adopt that attitude. Mr. Cawasji showed utter and gross ignorance of the way in which the Indian community looked to these questions.

Continuing, Sir Pherozeshah said Mr. Cawasji talked of the genuineness of religious feelings and he asked who was to judge the genuineness of the feeling. Then Mr. Cawasji said they were asked to assume that there was a tablet and that there was an inscription on the tablet but what would the tablet be there for but for the inscription. Little did Mr. Cawasji know, Sir Pherozeshah said despairingly, of the building of the wells in the city in those days. If he (Mr. Cawasji) was a little older than he now was he would have very well known that in old days wells were built by generous donors for providing water to the poor people.

MOST INAPPROPRIATE SITE.

Continuing his remarks, Sir Pherozeshah asked had Mr. Cawasji no idea that the place where there was originally a well was an utterly inappropriate place for building such a structure on it? He regarded it as most unseemly and highly repugnant to the religious feelings of the people. He said Mr. Cawasji had appealed to them not to regard the feelings of the people but he asked why not? He quite admitted that there might be cases where the Corporation, having regard to the welfare of the sanitation of the city, might have to disregard objections. But what this matter after all? He asked them to look at the locality. There were about five or six places of convenience there at a distance of about two hundred yards and was it that the City would be reduced to a dangerously insanitary condition if this structure was not erected? It was absurd, he thought to bring forward this argument.

HARNESS OF FEELINGS AMONG OFFICIALS.

It was often said, Sir Pherozeshah continued, that the British Government was a great respecter of religious feelings. He did not dispute that fact at all but he wished to say that officers of Government in their zeal and desire to do what they consider logical and necessary in the interests of the administration, were carried away by their feelings and contracted a harness of feelings and he (the speaker) most vehemently protested against that harness of feelings. The officers of Government and the English officers, among whom were several extremely good men, did suffer from this harness which often led to undesirable results and he hoped that members would bear in mind that in such matters they must show great regard to the religious sentiments of the people. They were bound to respect religious feelings and the building of a structure for this purpose was a thing which almost every Hindu, Mahomedan, or Zoroastrian would consider most objectionable indeed. He believed Mr. Cawasji had no idea of the sanctity of a well.

Coming back to the point then, Sir Pherozeshah said for one place of convenience more or less they wanted to go right against the feelings of the neighbourhood. He maintained that they had no right to flout their residents' feelings an he really protested against the way in which the matter was pushed. He was glad to find, however, that the Commissioner was very fair in leaving it to the Corporation. If they withheld their sanction to this proposal, it would not destroy the sanitation of the City nor would it make Bombay the less civilised.

He also wished to refer to another point urged by Mr. Cawasji. It was said that the place was rendered very foul, but he asked was it so for want of a place of convenience? He thought that it was because the police did not exercise that control and vigilance which they were bound to. So strong was the feeling on this subject at one time, Sir Pherozeshah remarked, that the Police Commissioner was placed under the Municipal Commissioner for purposes of this kind. Unfortunately that was not so now but the Police Commissioner might yet be asked to exercise proper vigilance in the matter rather than prop up such structures in the City. He thought the Commissioner should not be hard in this matter and he did hope that the Corporation would accept Mr. Mody's amendment and come to a resolution of not putting up the proposed structure on the well which had existed there for years together.

He also desired to make just a passing reference to the question of the existence of the tablet. He asked if the Municipality had courage to say that there was no tablet.

Mr. Crerar here pointed out that in a previous report Mr. Cadell had stated that no such tablet was found.

Sir Pherozeshah asked "found by whom?" And remarked that it did not mean that there was no tablet on the well. He said he remembered this well very well as he formerly used to pass by that road very often and he thought it to be impossible that there should be no tablet on the well.

Mr. Manmohandass Ramji: There was a tablet in front of the well and I had seen it very often.

In conclusion, however, Sir Pherozeshah appealed to the members to divest their minds of all plausible contentions for pushing on the structure in this particular locality and say that there was absolutely no need for a place of convenience in this place.

SHENVI MEMBER'S SUPPORT TO THE PROPOSAL.

Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar followed Sir Pherozeshah. He said:—I have very minutely followed the discussion that has been going on in defence of the petitioners and against the construction of a place of convenience by the members of this board both Parsis and Hindus, and I do not think that they have made out any case for the change of judgment once delivered. In the first place I should like to know whether the structure is to be constructed in the front of the temple, in which case I would object to its situation. Then the question arises where is it to be built? The temple is facing the east; it has a big compound with railing nearly 50ft. long, and then the property of the temple which is about another 50ft. long, and to the north will come the proposed structure. The second question is whether any windows of the temple will be affected. I do not at all think that any windows will be affected, only from the half portion of one window one can see outside, but that too will be shut out by the external walls of the urinal, and if a screen wall some four feet high is built, I can affirmatively say that the proposed structure on the reclaimed portion of the well will in no way hurt the religious feelings of the Hindoos. Dr. Sukhia has tried to give undue importance to the signatories to the petition. What are these signatories? They are the effect of very powerful canvassing of Mr. Nanu who has been able to get round his relations and members of his Prabhu community with a very insignificant number of other members of the Hindu community. Out of the total numbers of 60 signatories, 30 are the relations and members of his community; 10 are Shenvis, the community to which the temple belongs, 12 Parsis, 1 Mahomedan, and the rest are other sections of the Hindoo community.

If the temple has so many followers in the signatories of the petition, one would have seen the temple in a better state that it is in now. Gentlemen who are talking in defence of the petitioners are doing no service to the temple but are getting the temple in the bad books of the Municipal authorities as it is wanting in many Municipal requirements.

It has been always my tendency to assist the Hindu temples and I have in particular assisted this temple, and I would like to point out to you that this temple belongs to my community, viz., the Shenvi community. Our number in Bombay is about 5,000. Then was it not possible for my community as a whole to object to the proposed structure if they thought that their religious feelings were hurt? But better counsel prevailed, and the community at large has stopped from joining the agitation that Mr. Nanu has started for his selfish object at the cost of the poorer public. If we do not construct a place of convenience here and remove one from the Dadyset Agiary, then we will be compelled to remove such several structures from the different parts of the City; and we must not forget those days when severe criticism was passed against this board by the leading papers of this City for insufficient provision of such places, for want of which two Parsi youths were once convicted.

It is the Corporation's duty to look more to the wants of the general public and especially to those who are dragged to the courts of law and punished rather than to such a selfish protest. I wonder how Mr. Nanu and his followers do not object to the liquor shop at the very door of the temple that they are taking an objection to the structure to be constructed to the North.

MR. ORR'S VIEW.

Mr. J. P. Orr, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, was the next speaker. He said knowing as he did that Mr. Cadell was the greatest respecter of religious sentiments, he was surprised to hear the agitation against this proposed structure and when on Saturday evening he received a printed invitation requesting him to inspect the site and express his views strongly irrespective of caste and creed, he decided to accept the invitation and in order to make himself acquainted with the situation, he went down and saw the site. He had also listened to the various arguments urged by the members of this board, but he was unable to understand how anyone who had seen the site could say that there could be any possibility of there being a nuisance.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta:—Then you do not understand the real objection.

Mr. Orr stated he could not understand the real objection raised in the printed application as well as in previous applications in which he was sorry to say only a half truth was stated. He had gone to the site and he was now in a position to state that the proposed structure could be seen from the temple from one particular window only but it was certainly not conspicuous from the temple. Then of those who visited the temple only such as came from the northern direction of the temple would notice the structure, but before going to the temple they would have to pass another building, and the worshippers could only see the structure if they looked out of that particular window. Regarding smell, he admitted there might be some trouble, but that he thought was inevitable and it was for the Health Officer to see that it was reduced to a minimum. He (the speaker) had asked the Health Officer to be very particular in this respect regarding this case because of the very reasonable attitude adopted by the owner of the temple. He, no doubt, had objected to the proposed structure, but he had assured the speaker that he had refused to summon a mass meeting of the Hindus to protest against the proposal as he was a man of public spirit.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta at this stage intervened and said that was not so. People said that official pressure had been brought upon him and he was afraid of calling a public meeting as he was a Government servant.

Mr. Orr said he knew nothing about it except the fact that the man was a Government servant.

Continuing, however, Mr. Orr said, he had failed to see how the proposed structure could offend the religious sentiments of any community, until he heard Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that afternoon. The latter had raised a new point which had never been raised before. He had said they could not put up that kind of structure on a well site. There might be or might not be, the speaker said, something in it, but he presumed that there was not much in it having regard to the fact that it came so late in the day. He thought that the Commissioner had thoroughly made out his case and he hoped that the Corporation would refuse to interfere with the approval given to this proposal, both by the Standing Committee and on a previous occasion by the Corporation.

Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia, who was the next speaker, also supported the proposal and in doing so he said the agitation was a got-up one.

THE COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. J. Crerar, the Municipal Commissioner, rose to speak next. He said the question had been most exhaustively discussed and he therefore merely wished to explain precisely his own attitude in this matter. He at once disclaimed any desire on his part to stick to the attitude of stiff obstinacy condemned and rightly condemned by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta but at the same time he wished to point out that the objection raised against the location of the structure had been entirely one of sentiment. He agreed that sentiment was an important thing but when sentiment was to be considered in practical measures, it must be considered calmly and dispassionately.

Coming to the merits then, he said it could not be denied that a prima-facie case had been made out and the project therefore could not be abandoned. Anyone who had frequent occasions to pass by this road, would find that this particular site had been habitually resorted to by passers-by.

Sir Pherozeshah said that that was because there was a corner. If the corner were abandoned, that would not be so.

Mr. Crerar said he thought people resorted to it because they found it convenient to do so and that was a strong test. The main point, however, that he wished to urge on the members was that having regard to the fact that a place of convenience was a great necessity in the locality, the executive had very carefully considered that alternative site and though they honestly and diligently tried to replace the proposed site they failed and he asked the Corporation to believe him that every alternative was most carefully and conscientiously considered by him. That was the strong point and he therefore thought that the Municipality were justified in utilising their private property to this object.

AN IMAGINARY BENEFACTOR.

He next proceeded to deal with the objection regarding the tablet and said they had been told about a mythical philanthropist but there was not an atom of evidence to show that such a philanthropist did exist. On the contrary the evidence before the Municipality was of a negative character, namely, that no such tablet, as mentioned, was found at the time the well was reclaimed. It seemed to him that this contention of an imaginary benefactor was significant in one way, which was that to substantiate their arguments it had been necessary for those who raised objections to resort to such flimsy grounds. He sympathised to a very large extent with the neighbours of this locality but the question for them to decide was whether private interests should preponderate over public interests.

Coming to the objection of religion, he said he fully agreed with Mr. Orr that Mr. Cadell was exceedingly tender in respect of religious sentiments.

Sir Pherozeshah: Whenever he understood them.

Mr. Crerar continuing said he fully acknowledged that in a large and cosmopolitan city like Bombay, there should be readiness to respect religious sentiments but at the same time he wished to point out that there should be a reasonable ratio of the nature of the religious objection raised to a proposal of this character and he emphatically said that in this case the objection was largely based on misapprehensions.

He next mentioned that he proposed to erect a screen wall so as to make the structure invisible to the worshippers. He submitted that the case had not changed in the slightest degree since June last and the state of affairs was exactly the same now as it was then and it seemed to him to be very illogical and inconsistent to reverse that judgment. He added that the provision in this direction was most seriously and lamentably inadequate and he thought that they were neglecting a statutory duty cast upon them by law. He asked the members to sanction the proposal.

EVIDENCE OF TABLET'S EXISTENCE.

Mr. Manmohandass Ramji was the next speaker. He said he used to pass this road many a time and if his memory went right he had noticed the tablet on the well on more than a hundred occasions. This had drawn his attention very particularly as in all particulars it resembled the Nakhoda tank. Regarding the Commissioner's suggestion to ignore sentiment on some occasions, he said that religious sentiments should be respected under any circumstances and no distinction should be drawn in that case.

Mr. Phiroze Sethna then replied on the debate and his speech was an echo of what the Commissioner had said. He said that this cry was raised unnecessarily as Mr. Wacha had very pertinently said the other day.

Mr. Wacha interposed that he had said nothing of the sort. What he had said was that they should choose the lesser of the two evils and in this case the Commissioner could select another site in a by-lane.

Mr. Sethna in conclusion, said the structure would abate an existing nuisance and he asked the members to consider the question very calmly and dispassionately and not to be carried away with the cry that the religious susceptibilities of the people would be injured.

PRESIDENT IN A DILEMMA.

The President then put Mr. Mody's amendment first to the vote, and declared it lost by 22 votes against 23. A poll was demanded and the tellers reported that 23 had voted in favour and 23 against the amendment.

This result greatly embarrassed the President and he took about five minutes to consider what he should do. At length he made up his mind to vote against the amendment and in doing so said that he had felt an enormous amount of difficulty in the matter but in view of the previous voting, namely 27 votes against 13, in favour of the structure, he gave his casting vote against the amendment and declared it lost.

THE POLL.

The following members voted for the amendment:—

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, (R); Dr. D. B. P. Master, (R); Mr. D. E. Wacha, (R); Mr. Ellapa Balaram, (R); Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, (R); Mr. H. P. Mody, (R); Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, (R); Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, (R); Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, (R); Mr. J. B. Petit, (R); Dr. J. J. Cursetji, (R); Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, (R); Dr. M. C. Javle, (R); Mr. Manmohandass Ramji, (R); Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, (R); Mr. N. J. Gamadia, (R); Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, (J); Dr. P. H. Meisheri, (R); Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, (R); Mr. R. B. Mantri, (R); Mr. R. S. Navalkar, (R); Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, (R); and Mr. Sherif Deoji Kanji, (R).

The following voted against the amendment:—

Dr. M. A. T. Collie, (J); Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, (J); Sir David Sassoon, (G); Dr. D. A. D'Monte, (G); Mr. F. M. Chinoy, (G); Mr. Donald Fraser, (J); Mr. M. M. Gubbay, (G); Mr. Gulam Hussein Currimbhoy, (J); Mr. J. A. Wadia, (J); Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, (G); Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, (G); Mr. Mahomedbhai, Datoobhoy, (R); Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji (J); Dr. E. Moses, (G); Mr. Mulji Barbhaya, (G); Mr. J. P. Orr, (G); Mr. P. C. Sethna, (J); Dr. R. T. Nariman, (J); Mr. E. L. Sale, (G); Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, (R); Mr. F. H. Simkin, (G); Dr. T. B. Nariman, (U); and Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, (G).

Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, (J); and Mr. A. M. Tod, (G); did not vote.

(R), signifies, elected by rate-payers; (J), by Justices; (U) by University and (G) by Government.

DR. SUKHIA'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

After the result of this poll had been declared, the President was putting Dr. Sukhia's amendment of referring the question to a committee to the vote, when Mr. K. H. Kayani (R), who had gone out on some business returned and saved the situation, for, on a show of hands, the President declared that 24 voted in favour and 23 against the amendment, which was carried. He did not vote as he thought the matter might be further considered in view of the six hours' debate that had taken place on this subject.

A poll was again demanded when the members voted in the same manner as before, Mr. K. H. Kayani, the newcomer, voting for the amendment. The amendment was therefore declared carried. It was then put as a substantive proposition and passed.

THE MAHIM SCHEME.

It was then resolved to transfer the following proposition standing in the name of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to the November meeting:—That the President be requested to move the Bombay Improvement Trust to undertake the improvement of Mahim, on the lines originally embodied in their street scheme for streets in Sion and Mahim Sections (F and G wards) under the provisions of Section 32A of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1913, which empowers the Board to make deferred street schemes."

At this stage, the meeting was adjourned.

HOME RULE AND ULSTER.

EXCLUSION UNWORKABLE.

IRISH LEADERS' VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Limerick, said that the suggestion of Mr. Churchill that a portion of Ulster should be excluded from Home Rule was impracticable and unworkable and would have no support from the Nationalists. Even the Unionists in Ireland opposed it. He was always in favour of every possible safeguard for Ulster for administrative purposes.

Mr. Dillon said the exclusion of Ulster would mean the pauperisation of the province and that six weeks of the Provisional Government would see Ulster desirous of entering the Irish Parliament.

THE KAISER.

INTERESTING ANECDOTES.

In Dr. Stanley Shaw's very interesting book "William of Germany," which Messrs. Methuen have just issued, we are told that the Emperor is still the early riser and hard worker he has always been; "still devotes the greater part of his time to the duties that fall to him as War Lord; still races about the Empire by train or motor-car, reviewing troops, laying foundation stones, unveiling statues, dedicating churches, attending manoeuvres, encouraging yachting at Kiel by his presence during the yachting week, or hurrying off to meet the monarch of a foreign country." He still enjoys his annual trip along the shores of Norway or breaks away from the cares of State to pass a few weeks at his Corfu castle. In fine, he is still engaged with all the energy of his nature in his, as he believes, "divinely appointed work of guiding Prussia's destiny and building up the German Empire."

THE EMPEROR'S JOURNEYS.

Some particulars are supplied by Dr. Shaw about the Emperor's travels. When he is about to start on a journey confidential telegrams are sent to the railway authorities concerned, and immediately a thorough inspection of the line the Emperor is about to travel over is ordered. Tunnels, bridges, points, railway crossings, are all subjected to examination, and spare engines kept in case of a breakdown occurring to the Imperial train. The police of the various towns through which the monarch is to pass are also communicated with, and their help requisitioned in taking precautions for his safety. The Emperor pays his own fares, which are reckoned at the rate of an average of fifteen shillings to one pound sterling a mile. A recent journey to Switzerland cost him in fares £200. Of late years he has saved money in this respect by the more frequent use of the Royal motor-cars.

AS JOKER.

The Emperor, we are told, is always ready to joke with his soldiers and sailors, with artists, professors, ministers—in short, with men of every class and occupation. For instance, he is sitting in semi-darkness in the parquet at the Royal Opera House. "Le Prophete" is in rehearsal, and it is the last act, in which there is a powder cask, ready to blow everything to atoms outside the cathedral. Fraulein Frieda Hempel, as the heroine, appears with a lighted torch, and is about to take her seat on the cask. Suddenly the Imperial voice is heard from the semi-gloom; "Fraulein Hempel, it is evident you haven't had a military training, or you wouldn't take a light so near a barrel of gunpowder." And the prima-donna has to take her place on the other side of the stage.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH ENGLISH SLANG.

Among the other anecdotes told of him is one referring to an American Naval Attache, a favourite of the Emperor's. Dinner at the Palace was over, and the Attache, wishing to keep a memento of the occasion, took his large menu card and concealed it, as he thought, between his waistcoat and his shirt. Unfortunately, when taking leave of the Emperor, the card slipped down, and part of it became visible. The Emperor's quick eye immediately noticed it. "Hallo! H—," he exclaimed, "look out, your dickey's coming down!" The story, as Dr. Stanley Shaw says, "shows the Emperor's acquaintance with English as well as his geniality."

"A GOOD MAN."

Dr. Stanley Shaw holds that the Emperor is "a good man; good as a Christian, good as a husband, good as a father, good as a patriot":

With all the power and temptation to gratify his inclinations he has no personal vices of the baser sort. He is moderate in the satisfaction of his appetites, whether for food or wine. He is no debauchee, no voluptuary, no gambler. He is faithful to old friends and comrades. He has high ideals, and is not ashmed of them. He is neither indolent nor fussy; neither a cynic nor an intriguer, nor a fool; he is neither wrong-headed nor stubborn; he is honest and sincere to a degree that does him honour as a man, it has sometimes proved perilous and blameworthy in him as a monarch. He is optimistic and on good grounds. He is no physical or intellectual giant, but he is a man of more than average all-round intelligence and capacity.

"If this appreciation is correct, or even approximately correct," adds Dr. Stanley Shaw, "it is a testimonial, whatever may be its worth, to great merit."

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:-BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birth. day.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM. BHARUCHA & Co.

BRITAIN'S BEST

Small Car

10/12 H. P. BELSIZE 4 Cyl.

WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS

Rs. 4,850 SOLE AGENTS HILL SAWYER & Co.,

BOMBAY,
DELHI,
CALCUTTA,
MADRAS.

THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.

(INDIA) LTD.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150 deg	5 8 0
	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125 deg	4 8 0
Rising Sun Brand 125 deg ...	4 7 0
Ship Brand 125 deg	4 5 0
Bull Brand 125 deg.....	4 0 6
Swan Brand 125 deg.....	3 12 0

Bulk prices of 125 deg. oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

Ready November 1st.

"HUMOURS OF INDIA."

An amusing and innocnte satire upon Life in Bombay as it strikes the young European to-day.

THIRTY SKETCHES, with humorous descriptive letter-press.

YOU will laugh over it; so will your people at home.

Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card for V. P. P. Copies on publication, to:—

THE PUBLISHER,

HUMOURS OF INDIA,
c/o Advocate of India.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, for the return of rejected communications.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BROOKS.—October 11th, at Maria Hid, Mazagon, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. P. Brooks, a son.

KINCAID.—October 8th, at Satara, the wife of C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CORKE—HARTLEY—September 20th, at Nairobi, British East Africa, at St. Stephen's Church, Eva Maud Corke, daughter of the late Dr. H. Corke, of Karachi, to Lionel James Hartley, of Nairobi.

DEATH.

MURPHY.—At Karachi, on the 7th instant, William stephen, the dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Murphy, I. C. S., aged 10 months.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana 23rd Annual Sporting Meeting, 4-30.

Hyderabad (Decean) Spinning and Weaving Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 3, Tamarind Lane, 4.

Macdonald Hosiery Mills, Adjourned Statutory Meeting, Hornby Road, 5-30.

WEDNESDAY, October 15.

Bombay High Court, Special Insolvency Sitting, 11-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

THURSDAY, October 16.

Bombay Gymkhana Annual Sporting Meeting, 4-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

October 14, 1913.

PROGRESSIVE MYSORE.

The telegrams with reference to the Mysore Representative Assembly, in our issues of to-day and yesterday, give but an inkling of the striking advance the State is making in democratic government. Next to Baroda, Mysore appears to be the most progressive of the Native States. Its finances are sound, trade and industries are flourishing, and education has been brought to the doors of the people, with the result that the Maharaja's subjects, to-day, are better housed, better clothed and better fed than they were at any time in their past history. But this, of course, does not mean that there is no further room for progress, and all that could be done has been done; and, till the trained intelligence of the people, the natural resources of the State, and the available capital act and re-act on one another, and with cumulative effect, the advancement of Mysore will neither be worthy of its past, nor of the great Empire of which it is an integral part. As His Highness the Maharajah himself said, about ten years ago, "It is not government or forms of government that have made the great industrial nations, but the spirit of the people, and the energy of one and all working to a common end." In other words, the life and capacity of the people must be developed by self-help, power of initiative, courage to change, courage to create new things, a spirit of co-operation, and a capacity for organisation.

To take finances first. The last financial year was an exceedingly prosperous one, giving an addition of nearly 17 lakhs to the reserves, which stood at over 192 lakhs on the 1st July of the year. The budget estimates for the current financial year, framed on the expectation of a normal year, provide for a gross expenditure of over 313½ lakhs. With a view to improve the finances of the State in every possible way, the Government have recently reorganised the revenue-earning departments, as well as those which urgently need development, such as Forests, Police, Taluk Establishments, Excise, and the Judicial, Medical and Sanitary departments. It is of much interest to note that candidates for the Public Service will, in future, be selected according to recognised principles, and that the competitive examination system has been established for entrance to the Mysore Civil Service, for which the first examination is to be held during next month. The State is also anxious to give an impetus to the development of commerce, and a Department of Commerce and Industries was founded in the beginning of this year, the special function of which is to devise and elaborate schemes for immediate practical action, to conduct investigations, to collect statistics, and to serve as a bureau for commercial and industrial information. Further, with a view to afford facilities to persons engaged in industries to obtain capital for the purchase of machinery and raw material, the Government have just sanctioned the grant of *takavi* loans, similar to those in force for loans for agricultural improvements, the success of the last having proved most gratifying. An agricultural school has been opened in Bangalore, where instruction is given in practical farm work, and in construction and repair of implements and machines, elementary carpentary, blacksmithing and the working of oil engines. The past year also witnessed satisfactory progress in the Co-operative movement. The number of societies rose from 208 to 343, one society having been wound up and 136 societies registered during the year. The membership of these institutions increased from 13,148 to 24,536, the working capital from Rs. 6,75,312 to Rs. 12,89,338, and the reserve fund from Rs. 18,833 to Rs. 30,600. This expansion has been general throughout the State, except in two districts, where the conditions necessary for the spread of the movement are not sufficiently favourable.

Again, in education, the Mysore Government is deserving of high commendation for its benevolent, active and far-reaching policy. The number of public and private institutions increased by 90 and the attendance by 7,226. The percentage of boys at school to the male population of school-age rose from 30.1 to 31.3, and that of girls at school to the female population of school-age frm 6.2 to 6.8. The number of pupils under instruction, in comparison with the population of the State, gives a percentage of 2.9. Realising that a great deal more remains to be done to spread primary education, the State has made a special grant of two lakhs and a half—one lakh for opening new primary schools and improving the existing ones, and a lakh and a half for the construction of village school buildings—and a similar special grant of 2½ lakhs has been sanctioned in connection with the current year's Budget. With regard to higher education, further arrangements are in progress to complete the equipment and the staff required for the two first grade colleges to adapt them to the new University Regulations, and the question of opening Honors' Courses for both the colleges in certain branches is under consideration. In technical and commercial education a comprehensive scheme has been approved by Government, and it consists, in the main, of the establishment of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, and a Commercial and a Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore. The present Engineering School and the Industrial School at Mysore will, we learn, be combined to form the nucleus of the new Chamarajendra Technical Institute, which will consist of five sections, *viz.*, the engineering section, the industries and crafts section, the fine arts section, the commercial school section and the workshop. The Commercial School at Bangalore provides for an elementary course in commercial subjects for a year, and a secondary course in English for two years. Arrangements are being made for the delivery of lectures of an advanced character by specialists on commercial subjects, economic science, statistics, public administration, and banking and other allied subjects. The Mechanical Engineering School will undertake to teach the management and care of steam and oil-engines, erection of machinery, working of mills, electric work, driving motor cars and other subjects. Enough has been said to show that Mysore is rapidly forging ahead in all that makes for the intellectual and material advancement of its people, for which the wise policy and strenuous efforts of the Dowan, Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, C.I.E., carried on under an enlightened Maharajah, are largely responsible.

"MASTER OF THE BALKANS."

The situation in the Balkans at present is not one in which boastful speeches are likely to serve any good purpose, and we think King Constantine would have been better advised if he had contented himself, when reviewing his troops at Salonika, with the tribute to their "valour and patience,"—a tribute which everyone knows is well deserved. Negotiations of an unduly protracted character are at present proceedings in Athens between Turkey and Greece, and there has been a good deal of bluster in the Press of both Athens and Constantinople, which perhaps does no great harm. But it is another matter when those officially responsible take to utterances which are calculated to stir up fresh irritation. It may or may not be that Turkey and Bulgaria have an understanding to act jointly against Greece and Servia, both or either, should occasion arise, and, if they were to do so, it is quite clear, a situation would arise, in which the claim of the Greek King to be "Master of the Balkans" would take a good deal of proving. If the Greek Army is ready for war, and Greece places her confidence in that fact as an assurance that there will be no war, there is an end of the matter. There is no need to make boasts about being "Master of the Balkans," which are likely to provoke feelings of a retaliatory nature in Sofia and Constantinople, and even, perhaps, in Bucharest and Belgrade. It would be as well to remember the fate of a former ally who aspired to the mastery of the Balkans, and that the aspirant to that position, may always count upon the allied opposition of the other States.

Reuter has been very reticent on the subject of the Balkans during the last few days and it is not known exactly what is going on. But the questions which still await settlement are about as numerous and thorny, if not more so, as was the case before any war began. The fact that Bulgaria and Greece can apparently count on one another's support has not relieved the situation in any way, but only made it certain that neither intends to be submissive under the threat of any fresh aggression. As usual the semi-official view in London of this Turco-Bulgar understanding, as represented by "The Times" is short-sighted and unreasonable. "The Times" finds it difficult to believe that

Turkey will prove so blind to her own interests as to dally with any suggestion that may have been put before her to act as a tool in a Bulgarian war of revenge against Greece. The risks she would run in any such adventure are great and obvious, and any gains she might make could only be temporary; but in the elation caused by their recent good fortune, the somewhat inexperienced politicians who now direct Turkish affairs may be tempted to try a gambler's throw.

The "inexperienced politicians" who now direct Turkish affairs, were at any rate clever enough to take advantage of a situation, which perhaps more experienced statemen would have cautiously left alone, and in doing so they proved more than a match for the Concert of Europe, and opened the way for the understanding with Bulgaria which has made Turkey a factor to be reckoned with, instead of an insignificant cypher. We have no doubt that they will know equally well how best to act in their own interests, and what risks it is wise to take, in any new situation that may arise, and, in view of the past, there is nothing to be gained by maintaining this pedagogic attitude of warning them of the possible consequences. The Powers of Europe have enough to do in carrying out their self-imposed and stupendous task of establishing an autonomous state in Albania, without bothering their heads too much over Turco-Bulgarian and Greek quarrels. If these latter want to fight, they will do it, as before, without any reference to the warnings of the Concert, as expressed through "The Times".

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal News.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Sir James DuBoulay, Col. Lee, Lt.-Col. Sir James Roberts, and others, left for Cawnpore to-day. He was seen off by Sir Michael ODwyer and Sir Reginald Craddock. It is understood that the Hon. Mr. D. C. Baillie, officiating Lieutenant-Governor, discussed the Cawnpore affair with the Viceroy on Saturday evening, when His Excellency made up his mind to visit Cawnpore. In Simla, opinion is by no means unanimous that Lord Hardinge has taken the best course by going to Cawnpore. However, it will no doubt give great satisfaction to the Mahomedan community. The settlement of the Cawnpore mosque dispute is regarded as assured, but authentic details are not available. Her Excellency Lady Hardinge will join the Viceregal Lodge party three or four days hence, on the conclusion of the Viceroy's visit to Karpurthala. Col. Maxwell, Military Secretary, will join the party on their way to Hyderabad. The Hon. Mr. D. C. Ballie and Capt. Watson Smythe left Viceregal Lodge on Sunday. The Hon. Mr. W. N. Haily and Mr. G. F. Demontmorency left Viceregal Lodge yesterday morning. His Excellency the Viceroy and Staff (Sir James DuBoulay, Col. Lee, Lt.-Col. Sir James Roberts, Capt. Tod and Capt. Aston) left Viceregal Lodge this morning to start on the autumn tour.

The Move to Mahableshwar

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and Staff, motored from Ganeshkhand to Mahableshwar yesterday morning. The Government House Party proceeded five cars at 8 o'clock, and reached Mahableshwar at 11-25 Ideal weather was experienced during the journey.

Mr. Lloyd George's Speech.

The press comments on Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Bedford seem to show that it was not Reuter's fault that the cabled summary of the speech did not disclose the details of the Chancellor's scheme. The Unionist journals make it a feature of their criticisms Mr. George did not "define a single remedy or single evil," and the Liberal papers explain that the speech was only a preliminary "trumpet-blast," and that the details of the reform will follow in other speeches. It is clear, therefore, that the Chancellor has not yet revealed the means by which he proposes to reclaim the land for the people, to abolish the landlord's monopoly, and to give the labourer "a living wage, a decent house, and a piece of land."

College of Commerce, Bombay.

In connection with the scheme for the establishment of a College of Commerce in Bombay, sanctioned by the Secretary of State in May last, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following provisional appointments in the College, pending the arrival of the permanent Principal from England, or until further orders:—

(1) Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, B.A., L.T., F.S.A.A., (London) to act as Principal. (honorary).

(2) Mr. Nilkanath Sadashiv Takakhaw, M.A., to act as Lecturer in English, on Rs. 300 per mensem.

(3) Mr. Ramchandra Mahadev Joshi, M.A., L.L.B., to act as Lecturer in Political Economy, on Rs. 300 per mensem.

(4) Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta, M.A., L.L.B., to act as Lecturer in Mercantile Law, on Rs. 300 per mensem.

(5) Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Engineer, B.A., F.S.A.A., (London), to act as Lecturer in Accountancy, on Rs. 30 per mensem.

Social Work among Mill-Hands.

An interesting departure has just been made by the Social Service League. At a meeting of the League, on Dasara Day, at Dorabji's Chawl near the Tardeo Bridge it was announced that it had decreed to keep one of its workers there, whose duty it would be to teach the mill employees the elementary principles of sanitation, and to make practical and helpful suggestions to improve the sanitary conditions of the place. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Nilkantrai Chatrapati. Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society, explained the lines of the projected work, and said that he would live in the chawls day and night. Subsidiary to this work a night school is also to be opened for the benefit of the chawl inhabitants, who, having to spend the day in mills, can only devote one or two hours at night to learn reading and writing. After some time there will also be opened a sewing class for women in the afternoons. Social gatherings in the chawls will be held from time to time. There is a co-operative credit society formed for the people in the chawls, but the main work of the League will be the spread of the ideas of hygiene and sanitation either by oral instruction or by the distribution of specially prepared pamphlets.

Housing the Small Causes Court.

A correspondent writes:—"It is hoped that a final decision will soon be arrive at in selecting a building for housing the Small Causes Court. I would suggest that the Elphinstone Middle School building, if it can be spared, would afford ample space for the accommodation of the Court. If the school building be not available, it would be advisable to erect a temporary structure on any of the vacant plots belonging to the Improvement Trust in Princess Street. There are two big plots on either side of the Mansoor Buildings which could be utilised for the courts and Registrar's office, etc. There is another plot in front of the building lately vacated by the Court and a third plot behind the Alexandra Cinematograph. If, however, none of these plots is found suitable I would suggest Habib Building near the Churney Road. This house seems to be substantial and the halls are big and suitable. There is also a new building near the Chowpaty Sea Face. Another building again near the Elphinstone Circle known as Wadia Building where the Fort High School was once located, might do. I venture to make these suggestions hoping you will kindly draw attention to them."

Sovereigns in India.

Mr. L. G. Dunbar of the Bank of Bengal in the course of his evidence apparently sprang something in the nature of a surprise on the members of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. He stated that at Lahore, Agra and Delhi the Government offered his agents or anybody else inducements to take gold instead of rupees by charging one-sixteenth per cent. premium less. Sir Shapurji Broacha admitted that the Commission had not heard of this before. Apparently this state of affairs is limited to the three places Mr. Dunbar mentioned, as Mr. Thomas Smith of the Allahabad Bank stated in evidence that he had had absolutely no experience of this as far as Cawnpore was concerned. Mr. Dunbar explained that he understood the Accountant-General at Bombay got so alarmed at the very large influx of sovereigns that he sent large remittances to these three places and got rid of them by making this inducement.

"Wireless" as a Verb.

Reuter is rather given to coining words, or at any rate quickly appropriating any sort of new invention that comes in handy for the purposes of abbreviation in a cable. "Donate" is a horrible Americanism that is a great favourite with our purveyor of foreign news and many others could be quoted. We tolerate all these, recognising the exigencies of a costly cable. But we feel it necessary to protest against the atrocious appropriation of the adjective "wireless' for use as a verb, which occurs in a message to-day—A passenger on the Carmania *wirelesses* that rescue, etc. We are told you can send a wireless message, but how can you "wireless" a message?

Empire Newspaper Postage.

"The Statesman" points out that the announcement that henceforth "publications in any part of the Empire will benefit by the inland newspaper rate of one halfpenny per copy," does not mean that Indian papers can be sent Home at the expense of a half-anna stamp. The concession relates only to postage with the United Kingdom. Hitherto, as the Postmaster-General explained to the House of Commons when introducing his Estimates, newspapers published in India or the Dominions have not enjoyed the advantage of inland newspaper rates in England. "An emigrant in Canada or Australia," said Mr. Samuel, "sends Home a copy of some local newspaper to his brother, and the brother wishes to forward it to some other relative, but the paper cannot be posted as an English newspaper and has to be charged according to weight." This anomaly has now been removed and journals within the Empire that have been posted to Great Britain can be reposted within the United Kingdom for the cost of a halfpenny.

Police Corruption in Ceylon.

Police methods in Ceylon, according to the "Ceylon Independent," are somewhat reminiscent of what we are so often asked to believe is not true about the Indian police,—as also the methods of dealing with offending policemen when found out. The journal draws attention to a case in which a man was given six months' rigorous imprisonment for collecting baksheesh on behalf of a police constable. The constable, however, was never brought before the magistrate who complacently left him to be dealt with departmentally. The "Independent" comments on this as follows:—

The public has seen enough of the corruption in the Police Force, not among constables alone, but even among those higher up, and when glaring instances of this kind occur, the public has every right to demand the severest punishment, the law can inflict. Everybody knows the farce of a "departmental enquiry," and when we hear of a policeman being departmentally dealt with, it turns out, in six sases out of eight, that the delinquent is a "favourite" of some police officer, and is let off with a fine of a few rupees—which he "earns" in a few hours the next day! In short, these "departmental enquiries" are a screaming farce, and we think that, in this particular case, the Attorney-General should call for papers and insist on a prosecution against the policeman, instead of allowing him to be let down gently by his Department.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The future of Oman.

"The Pioneer":—It will be interesting to note whether the death of the Sultan of Muscat will cause any immediate change in the position in Oman. The succession of his son Taimur has come as a matter of course, but his authority cannot be extended beyond the coast-line so long as the rebel Arabs hold the inland towns and oases. There is no army of any strength to operate against the rebels andthey in their turn dare not venture to attack the town of Muscat while British gun-boats lie in the harbour and a detachment of Indian troops are encamped on shore. As we said some days ago a position of stalemate has been reached, and a renewal of the fighting of August does not seem likely. Now that Sir Saiyid Faidal-bin-Turki has passed away the time may have come for negotiations between his successor and the Arab Chiefs, some settlement being arranged that will prevent any fresh rebellion. The good offices of the British Government might be employed in this connexion, though the attempt to give a religious colouring to the rising makes the situation somewhat difficult. The Imam who set himself up against the Sultan had initial successes that gave him an inflated idea of his own importance, and he would doubtless have captured Muscat if British protection had not been extended to the town. Now he must realise that the capital of Oman can never fall to him, and hence he may be inclined to negotiate. On one point, however, firmness must be shown in resisting his pretensions. There can be no renewal of the arms' traffic. The inland Arabs may clamour for rifles and ammunition, and protest against their trade in this kind of "portable property" being interfered with; but the arrangement made between the British Government and the late Sultan must remain unequivocally in force. It will be better even that Sultan Taimur should hold only Muscat and part of the coast-line than that he should yield on any matter relating to the arms traffic. It is impossible yet to say whether negotiations are possible. The next move of the rebels must be awaited before this ponnt is cleared up.

Lessons in Local Government.

"The Tribune".—It was Mr. S. P. Sinha who stated that some of us who have been asking for self-government for India might with advantage study the administrative methods of county councils in the United Kingdom. Unquestionably Indians have much to learn from county councils, and municipalities and district boards can make themselves much more popular than they have ever been by following the examples of county councils. But it is by no means true to say that Indians alone lack instruction in this respect; and a perusal of the annual reports of the local government boards in the United Kingdom would convince one that the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy need instruction as much as the people of the country. We propose to notice the salient points in the latest report of the local government board for Ireland, *viz.*, that for the year ended March, 1913, which was only lately published. It will be found that the points on which Local Governments in India require to be pressed are quite as numerous as those which the members of municipalities and district boards have to learn.

VOLTURNO DISASTER.

OFFICERS' SPLENDID BEHAVIOUR.

FIREMEN HELD AT REVOLER POINT.

TANK STEAMER POURS OUT OIL.

LADEN BOATS DASHED TO PIECES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, General Manager of Messrs. Cassell and Co., who was a passenger on the Carmania, sent a wireless message giving a somewhat incoherent account by a German survivor named Trintepohl of the disaster to the Volturno.

He says that at six in the morning all were roused and sent on deck. Lifebelts were served out and at ten o'clock the boats were ordered out. Much panic and confusion followed. The English officers were splendid and gave an order for precedence for women and children but the crew of Belgians and Germans behaved extremely badly. The firemen rushed up on deck and refused to return. The Captain drove them down with his revolver but the spread of fire soon compelled the engine-room to be abandoned.

136 PERSONS LOST.

The Carmania sends a wireless message that it is supposed that 136 persons have been lost in the disaster to the Volturno, these people having attempted, apparently, to get away before the Carmania's arrival. Only one survivor is on board the Carmania but the Seydlitz has 46.

The Caronia sends a wireless message that the Volturno was still burning at eight on the evening of the 10th instant.

BOATS SMASHED.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Two boats were lowered amidships, both containing more crew than women and children. Both boats were dashed against the ship's side and smashed, all the occupants being drowned. Three others were lowered aft, but the ropes broke while they were being lowered and all the occupants were killed or drowned. The officers, seeing this, cut the tackle of the remaining boats to prevent attempts being made to launch them. Trintepohl denied that any boats got away.

IN THE GRIP OF THE FIRE.

When the Carmania was sighted, the Captain, whom the heat had compelled to leave the bridge and go aft, placed all the women and children on one side and the men on the other. About six in the evening the decks aft were very warm and afterwards became hotter, but Trintepohl says the heat was scarcely noticed. When he was shown the sole of a boot half burned through, he said he did not remember it. It was awful, however, when the flames burst through. Some women and even men tore their hair. Others were quite still. During the day five sailors and a steward fell into the fire and were burned to death.

AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

Trintepohl concluded, "After the explosion I decided to jump overboard and swim to one of the liners. It was too hot to stay any longer and I thought the whole ship would blow up. Another passenger and one of the crew jumped simultaneously, but I never saw them again. I swam for an hour, shouting for help, and then became half unconscious. I was then seen by the Carmania's searchlight but do not know how I was got out."

POLTROONERY OF THE CREW.

The Uranium has left to search for the bodies of those who lost their lives in the Volturno disaster. Another steamer is leaving Halifax.

Apparently only 31 of the Volturno's crew, of which 10 are officers, have been saved. This appears to confirm the view that the bulk of the crew of 93 men took to the boats.

The Mechanical Manager of the "Daily Mail" who was a passenger on the Carmania, wirelesses that rescue was impossible till the tank steamer Narragansett arrived on the scene and poured out two large streams of oil under the Volturno's stern. The survivors then passed singly down the life line, their removal beginning at dawn and going on till nine.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.

There were no Dutchmen among the cabin passengers on the Volturno.

REMOVAL OF DERELICT.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The cruiser Donegal has been despatched from Lamlash to destroy the Volturno, which is a danger to shipping.

SURVIVORS ARRIVE AT ROTTERDAM.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 13.

The liner Czar arrives to-morrow night with passengers rescued from the Volturno. They will be accommodated in a hotel and sent to New York as soon as possible. The American authorities have agreed to admit them without passports, everything being lost.

TIBET CONFERENCE OPENED.

ENVOYS WELCOMED BY SIR H. McMAHON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The Tibetan Conference began at Whitefield this morning, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry McMahon presiding. The proceedings of the confrence are secret.

The British Plenipotentiary Sir Henry McMahon was accompanied by Messrs. C. A. Bell, and Archibald Rose, C. I. E., M. Ivan Chen, the Chinese Pleniportentiary by Messrs. Shah and Wang, while the Tibetan Plenipotentiary Lonchen Shatra was attended by his assistance Techi Kusho, Depon Taradoba and Kusho Nejendron.

The proceedings opened with the Chinese and Tibetan representatives inviting Sir Henry McMahon to preside.

After an address of welcome to these colleagues and their staffs by Sir Henry McMahon, copies of their respective plenipotential powers were interchanged and the rules of procedure for future business were agreed.

The Conference then adjourned to study the various papers which had been laid on the table during the meeting.

The meetings of the Conference are held at Wheatfield which has kindly been placed at the disposal of Government for the purpose by the Maharaja of Darbhanga. Apart from the Conference Chamber itself, separate meeting and retiring rooms have been provided for each of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Plenipotentiaries and their staffs, while on the upper floor is also a refeshment room to supply the wants of members of all three nationalities.

COCHIN TENANCY BILL.

LANDHOLDERS RECORD THEIR DISAPPROVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

Apropos of the Cochin tenancy sensation, the landholders held an extraordinary meeting and passed a resolution expressing their regret that the Dean should, without giving information beforehand to the *Sabha*, and without allowing them an opportunity of making representations on the matter, have decided upon a change in the status of its representative as a member of the Special Commitee, and have given expression to the view for the first time only in his opening speech as president of the committee; that the president should on the occasion on which their representative asked that his exact position in the committee might be rendered clear and definite, have ruled him out of order, without allowing him to complete what he had to say on the matter; and that the president should have carried on the discussion and the preceedings of the committee without recognising the *Sabha's* representative as a member.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

AN APPLICATION DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

Mrs. Besant concluded her arguments today, at the end of which she intimated to the Court that she did not propose to press the application of which she had given notice, for additional evidence as to the fitness of the father to be guardian, and as to the ill usage of the boys by the father.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield dismissed the application with costs.

Judgment was reserved in the appeal.

RANGOON TELEGRAPH SWEEP CASE.

SUBMITTED TO HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 13.

The District Magistrate concluded the case to-day against the five committee members of the Indian Telegraph Association Club, who are the accused in connection with the sweep run by the club.

After a lengthy summing-up by the magistrate, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." The Magistrate disagreed with the jury and submitted the case to the High Court.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Hamburg-America Line proposes to raise its capital by one and a half millions sterling. It is announced that the Line expects to declare a dividend of at least 10 per cent.

ANOTHER KARACHI SUSPENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

The well-known firm of Lekhraj Hashmatrai, piece-goods merchants, Karachi, suspended payment to-day.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND LANDLORDS.

"THE LAND MUST BE EMANCIPATED."

DETAILS OF REFORMS TO FOLLOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the meeting at Bedford on Saturday evening, said it would take five hundred years to buy out the landlords. He would not be deterred by calumny. "We will continue till the land is emancipated. The Liberals do not object to a conference with their opponents with a view to settlement of the land question by agreement, but the measures adopted must not be half and ineffective.

"CRUSADERS' FIRST TRUMPET-BLAST."

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Unionist papers consider that in view of expectations aroused, Mr. Lloyd George's speech was an anti-climax. They describe it as flat, stale and unprofitable. While he enumerated list of desiderata on which Liberals and Unionists are to a large extent agreed, he did not define a single remedy or single evil. He merely held out vague promises without describing the means of fulfilling them.

The Liberal papers explain that the speech was only the Crusaders' first trumpet-blast, and that details of the reforms would follow in other speeches.

ALL INDIA CROP REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of thirty lakhs of rupees for *takavi* advances in the United Provinces. This handsome amount will materially strengthen the provincial resources and enable the Government of the United Provinces to deal fully with the situation created by the failure of the *kharif* crop, particularly in the Rohilkhund and Bundlekhund divisions. It is expected that there will be brisk demands for *takavi*, to enable the agriculturists to proceed with the winter sowings. The *kharif* has also partly failed in the Umballa division, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. The northern districts are likely to be affected and preparations are complete for *takavi* advances and it is expected the Government of India will sanction a substantial grant. In Central India parts of Gwalior and Indore are already suffering from the failure of the September rains and the distress in Rajputana, it is understood, will be total in Baghalkhand, Bhopawar and Ajmer-Merwara. The monsoon is showing signs of renewed activity and already the Southern districts of the Central Provinces have benefited by the extension of rainfall as far as Season. A material extension of the rainfall over the central parts is forecasted. A good shower will enable the cultivators to proceed with winter sowings, which have been retarded owing to the continued absence of rain. Good rainfall over Northern India will even now assure a good rabi harvest next year. The situation is, however, causing anxiety.

KAHROR BEGAR CASE.

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Oct. 13.

The Commission of Enquiry into the Kahror Begar case examined seven witnesses to-day, one of which was a Mahomedan belonging to the Bhatti caste, and another a sweeper. Both stated that the belonging to he villages adjoining Kirakwahan and had come to the place of the fight after the fight was over. They did not know the cause of the fight.

The third witness was Hariram, Chowkidar, who said that he brought the first information report of the burglary and got some handcuffs from the thana. No mention was then made in the report about the riot.

Major Corry, Civil Surgeon deposed that he noticed injuries on the paolis' persons in jail.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon also deposed to examining them. He said that the Paolis' complained to him against the police.

N. D. Sethi, barrister, said that Mr. Alexander, who was engaged by the Paolis in the original chalan case known as the Kahror Bengan case and in the cross-complaint had a talk with him before the latter filed the cross complainth. Mr. Alexander at that tiime told him that the Paolis implicated the Deputy Superintendent and the Sub-Inspector but Mr. Alexander was apprantly not willing to implicate the Deputy Superintendent. Witness did not make any enquiry in he case as it did not concern him.

At the suggestion of the commission, the special prosecutor dropped the name of Mr. Nainsukh, Bat-at-law from the list of witnesses to the examined in this case.

MEXICAN COUP D'ETAT.

FORCIBLE DISSOLUTION OF CONGRESS.

ARRESTS FOR FAILURE TO VOTE SUPPLIES.

AMBUSHED GENERAL'S IGNOMINIOUS FATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

Only one of the Mexican Deputies was released. It was his liberation that led to the report that all were free.

President Huerta has assured the American Charge d'Affaires that he will not be maltreated.

President Huerta has issued a Proclamation explaining that the offending Deputies, disregarding the country's needs, had rosolved to deny him all financial assistance, hence their arrest and the dissolution of Congress. The latter will not affect the holding of elections on the 26th instant.

Troops are still patrolling the city, though the excitement caused by the coup d'etat has subsided.

The Federal leaders are blamed for the evacuation of Torreon.

General Alvarez, with four hundred men, was ambushed while leaving the town. Only four escaped. General Alvarez, seeing that he was surrounded, broke his sword and sat waiting death. He was shot and his body suspended from a telegraph pole.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

CENTRAL ASIAN PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A telegraph to "The Times" from St. Petersburg states that the estimates for 1914 will provide a million sterling for doubling the track of the Trans-Siberian Railway, £650,000 for the improvement of the Ussuri Railway, £640,000 for the completion of the Amur Railway, and £100,000 towards the construction of a line between Verkhneudinsk and Kiachta.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

ADDRESSES TO THE DEWAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 13.

The concluding feature of the work before the Mysore Representative Assembly on the opening day was the reception of addresses from the Kolar Gold Mining Board, the Central Mahomedan Association, and three other provincial bodies. Replying collectively, Mr. Vishvesvaraya, the Dewan, said the various questions raised therein would be considered in detail at the present session of the Assembly, including a prayer for railway extension to Koppa in the coffee district of Kadur.

In some of the addresses read reference was made to the paucity of representation of special communities in the public service in the Legislative Council and other bodies. The Dewan replied that while the Government were fully alive to the need for reasonable facilities to the backward classes, he would remind them that owing to the growing complexity of modern administration a higher standard of average attainment and capacity for the public service had now to be insisted on, and he advised them to educate their young men.

The State Dinner to members of the Assembly took place yesterday and the business of the Session will be resumed to-day.

THE SILVER SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

"Comerce" says that it is considered probable in many quarters that the Indian Government will be forced to buy silver at a much earlier date than was at one time deemed likely, even if it has not already anticipated some of its future requirements. Another factor in the silver situation to be considered is that there still remains open a "bear" account built up by Bombay speculators, who are now becoming rather fidgety as to their position, specially as the monsoon news has been so satisfactory. Prospects, therefore, for the near future, cannot be regarded as being other than satisfactory to "bulls."

DEATH OF MILL MANAGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 13.

The death took place, this morning, at 3 a.m., after an illness of three days, of Mr. W. Molinson, Manager of the Victoria Mills Company, Limited.

The deceased gentleman had been connected with the Victoria Mills for a number of years, and intended to retire from service in March next. He leaves a widow. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

IN AID OF LONDON HOSPITALS.

ROYALTY PRESENT AT THE COLISEUM.

PERFORMANCE ARRANGED BY "THE DIVINE SARAH."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The King and the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught Prince Arthur of Connaught and his bride, and other Royal personages, attended a performance at the Coliseum in aid of the French and the Charing Cross Hospitals arranged by Madame Sarah Sernhardt. Five thousand sterling was realised.

SUFFRAGETTE DISTURBANCE.

On Their Majesties' departure a number of suffragettes rushed forward shouting "Women are being tortured in prison." The Police, however, repelled the women.

LAW DINNER IN MADRAS.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

The Hon. Mr. F. H. M. Corbett, Advocate General, presided at the Law Dinner, the first of its kind in Madras. The guests included the Chief Justice, and Justices Wallis, Miller, Sadasiva Iyer, Ayling, Spencer and Tybee. The loyal toasts were proposed by the Chairman, and Dewan Bahadur M. O. Parthasarthy Iyengar, Advocate, gave the toast of the Madras Bench. In doing so he paid a glowing tribute to the independence of the judges here and to their intellectual acumen. The Chief Justice, who responded, keenly regretted the paucity of European barristers in Madras. As for Indian barristers, they were increasing day by day and the problem now was, how were they to find work? A period of patient waiting for briefs was the only prospect the Indian barristers had, but the period of waiting should not be passed in idleness.

The toast of the profession was proposed by Mr. Justice Miller and was responded to by Mr. T. R. Ramchandra Iyer, Vakil, Dr. S. Swaminathan, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. V. T. Irumalai Pillai, solicitor.

The function was a most successful one.

"REVOLT OF DEMOCRACY."

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace in the concluding chapter of "Social Environment and Moral Progress" divided the existing causes of all our social evils and expressed a hope that he might elaborate the two remedies he then proposed. He also indicated that the whole march of progress had been dangerously rapid and beleieved that it might have been safer if the great increase of knowledge and the vast accumulation of wealth had been spread over two centuries instead of one. Dr. Wallace has now elaborated that portion of his theses which relates to labour. The system of wage-slavery which he denounced in his last volume will be dealt with in a new work announced for early publication by Messrs. Cassell. Dr. Russel Wallace prefaces his thesis by saying: "It is certain that we have now reached a point in our political history which will necessitate much more direct and radical measures than have yet been taken to secure the immediate abolition of that disgrace of our civilisation-starvation, and the suicide from dread of starvation." Messrs. Cassell hope to publish shortly "The Revolt of Democracy." It will contain a short life of the author, and many interesting and hitherto unpublished letters which should throw, fresh light upon the lives of Dr. Russel Wallace's contemporaries.

LORDS OF APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Lord Dunedin and Sir John A. Hamilton have been appointed Lords of Appeal.

Mr. Ure has been appointed President of the Court of Session, Scotland.

Sir Walter Phillimore has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, England.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Oct. 12.

The P. and O. Maloga left at 2-0 p.m. to-day for Bombay with the outwards mails of 3rd instant.

An address was presented Khimjee Sur Veerjee congratulating him on his nomination as a J. P. by the Government of Bombay by a deputation of the "Bhatia Students' Brotherhood" on Saturday afternoon in the Sheth's house at 320 Mint Road, Fort.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

KING ADDRESSES OFFICERS.

GREECE PERFECTLY READY.

FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Oct. 12.

King Constantine, reviewing the Eleventh Division, addressed the officers and declared that if Greece was now master of the Balkan situation that was due "to your valour and patience. I am certain that there will not be war, because we are perfectly ready, but we must remain firm and patient until the situation is perfectly normal."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.

The Council of Ministers has ratified the Franco-Turkish Agreement.

A TRIUMPH FOR MR. BORDEN.

LIBERAL SEAT WRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.

Mr. Morris, the Government candidate, has scored a triumph for Mr. Borden's naval policy, by wresting the seat at Chateauguay (Quebec), rendered vacant through the death of a member, from the Liberals, defeating Mr. Fisher, an ex-Minister, by a majority of 150. The seat has been represented by a Liberal since the birth of the Dominion.

BOXING IN PARIS.

CARPENTIER BEATS "JEFF" SMITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 12.

Carpentier beat the American "Jeff" Smith on points in a twenty-rounds contest.

THE BRAMHO SAMAJ.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

A preliminary meeting of Sindhi members and sympathisers of the Brahmo Samaj was held at the Brahmo Mandir, Hyderabad (Sind), on the Utsav Day of the Hyderabad New Dispensation Brahmo Samaj. The meeting was largely attended by Brahmos from Karachi and Sukkur B. Dewan Kauramal Chandanmal presiding.

Mr. Pribhadas Shewaram, Joint Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Conference explained the object of the meeting. It was resolved to fix Rs. 5 as the minimum fee for the membership of the Reception Committee. A Reception Committee was formed with power to the Executive Committee to add to their number. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers:—Chairman of the Reception Committee, R. B. Dewan Tarachand Showkiram; Local Secretaries, Revd. Bhai Manilal Parekh, A.A., and Mr. Hassaram Vishindas, pleader.

It was resolved to recommend the following gentlemen for the Presidentship of the Conference:—Revd. Mr. J. Sunderland, of America, Mr. Rabindrnath Tagore, Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, Revd. Bhai Promotho Lall Sen, and Lala Kashi Ram.

A subscription list to meet the expenses of the conference, with are estimated at Rs. 1,000, was opened. Dewans Kauramal and Tarachand subscribed Rs. 50 each and Mr. Pribhdas subscribed Rs. 25.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT KINGSTON.

HUSBAND AND WIFE FOUND DEAD.

A double tragedy of a somewhat mysterious character has recently been discovered at Kingston-on-Thames, a young married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfram Court, having been found dead at their residence, Mayfield, St. Albans-road.

On their return from school the two young children of the couple were unable to enter the house, and, later, a police-constable was summoned, the tragedy being then revealed. Apparently Mr. Court had murdered his wife in one of the bed-rooms by cutting her throat with a razor, and had afterwards taken his own life by suffocation. He was found downstairs in the kitchen with his head (which was wrapped round with a blanket) in a gas oven, the taps of which were fully turned on. He had a wound in the throat, but it was not sufficient to cause death.

The couple, it appears, had not lived happily together, and five years ago Mrs. Court obtained a judicial separation from her husband as the result of police-court proceedings. Shortly after her husband left for Canada, where he worked at his trade as an engineer, while his wife with her children went to reside at St. Albans-road with her step-mother. Some two years later steps were taken by relatives to bring about a reconciliation, with the result that the husband returned to his wife.

NEW LAND DISCOVERY.

AS LARGE AS GREENLAND.

RUSSIAN STEAMERS' REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

The Russian Government steamers Taimyr and Waygatch have arrived at St. Michael (Alaska) to coal. They have been exploring the north of Siberia for three years. Their report shows that they have discovered a body of land as large as Greenland, extending beyond Latitude 81. North and Longtitude 102 East.

THE COLOUR BAR.

GUARDIANS AND A NEGRO DOCTOR.

Recently the Camberwell Board of Guardians advertised for a district medical officer. Two replies were received, but only one of the applicants, an Englishman, appeared before the guardians at their meeting on Wednesday. When a member protested that they were not able to make any selection another guardian replied that it was not thought desirable to bring the second applicant before the board. Mr. A. H. Roe protested that this was because the second applicant was a black man. He did not care what, colour a man was born, and it was scandalous for a public board of guardians to adopt a partial attitude of this sort. He objected to the proceedings, and he moved that the second candidate be invited to wait upon the board, so that he could have an equal chance with his English competitor.

Dr. Capes, another guardian, admitted that the foreign doctor's qualifications were exceedingly good—better than those of the candidate it was proposed to appoint. "In plain English," he said, "the second candidate is a nigger, and as such he is not a suitable doctor for a post of this sort. The duty of a medical officer is to attend the poor, and the poor are a great deal more fastidious than many people imagine. You may take it from me that patients would refuse to be attended by a man of colour.

"Some years ago," Dr. Capes added, "a nurse came from Jamaica to earn her living in Camberwell, but owing to her colour the people boycotted her, and she starved. For six years she sought in vain to build up a practice. She was well bred, and I recommended her, but nobody would engage her."

Mr. H. Edmonds said the Insurance Act had made doctors very busy, and as there were not sufficient to go roung the board were fortunate in getting two applications.

Mr. Roe's motion was lost by eight votes to 15, and the English doctor was appointed

"ROYAL MERCHANT."

MILLION POUND LOAN FOR A PRINCE.

It is officially announced in Berlin that Prince Max Egon zu Furstenberg, the Kaiser's most intimate friend and the head of the so-called "Princes' Trust," has found it necessary to float a public loan of £1,100,000 and to mortgage the bulk of his great properties in the Grand Duchy of Baden as security, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The loan will consist of 4½ per cent. "proprietor's obligations," and will be offered for subscription at Bourres, in South Germany, under the special sanction of the Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

The Prince's properties in Baden include the famous estate of Donaueschingen, where the Kaiser is his guest every year, and also a great brewery, which enjoys the privilege of advertising its beer as the "Special table beverage of the German Emperor and King of Prussia."

Prince Furstenberg's partner in the "Princes' Trust," says the "Mail" Berlin correspondent, is a kinsman of the Kaiser, Prince Christian Kraft zu Hohenlohe. Although both possess vast properties, they have long been reputed to be short of the ready money necessary to finance their multifarious interests.

These interests were "pooled" six or seven years ago on the American plan of "community of interests," but the "Princes' Trust" has been pursued by misfortune, and only recently was compelled to enter into an alliance with the Deutsche Bank, which obtained control of many of the "Trust's" enterprises.

The newspapers describe Prince Furstenberg's appeal to the public for funds as the latest step in the "liquidation" of the "Trust," which the "Lokal Anzeiger" refers to as a "stranded ship." This journal adds, "The Royal merchant has not proved a success."

NECKLACE ROMANCE.

FOUND AFTER SIX YEARS.

An extraordinary recovery of a pearl necklace worth £2,000, supposed to have been stolen six years ago, is reported from Buxton.

The necklace, to which was attached a diamond clasp, belonged to Mrs. Edward Brocklehurst Fielden, of Condover Hall, Shrewsbury. On August 29, 1907, Mrs. Fielden was staying at a Buxton hotel, and by accident left the pearls in a bathroom at nine o'clock in the morning. When she returned soon after the pearls had disappeared, and it was concluded they had been stolen. Says the "Daily Chronicle" Arthur Oldfield, the electrician at the hotel, began a search for a silver candlestick which had fallen behind the casing of the heating apparatus in one of the domestic offices. Behind the woodwork, and covered with dust, he found the string of pearls.

The recovery of the pearls under such strange circumstances leads to the supposition that Mrs. Fielden must have left the necklace on a towel, which was collected by a maid, who took the dirty towels to a lower room and placed them in a heap preparatory to sending them to the laundry.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

XIV.*)

MR. MONTAGU DE P. WEBB.

AN INSUFFICIENTLY EQUIPPED EVANGEL.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

After Mr. Lionel Abrahams, we should say the most strenuous, lively, though not always consistent, witness, during the first session of the Currency Commission was the Hon. Mr. Montagu de P. Webb. If Mr. Abrahams was the Goliath of the India Office, at any rate, his trained mind and his armed equipment, *cap-a-pie*, were such as to enable him to stand to his guns with unlimited courage and unshaken confidence. The true sterling mettle of the witness was transparent. We regret to have to say that Mr. Webb was neither a Goliath nor a David. Carefully going over his exhaustive evidence, which he braved with patience, but not with any deep commercial or financial sagacity, we have come to the conclusion that he was before the Commission as a kind of half erudite, half experienced Athanasius. That world-renowned theologian's attitude was to stand fast by his stern dogmas against the whole world. If he bravely stood face to face with the theological world of his own time, it was because of the unshaken confidence in his own conviction wrought by a mature study of the scriptural controversies, animated and erudite, of his days. Athanasius versus Mundum was indeed a sight for the gods to behold. But our Karachi Athanasius, though his attitudinised before the Commission as a financial warrior on his own bat (if we may be permitted a somewhat mixed metaphor) we are reluctantly constrained to say, was neither fully equipped nor fully competent to break his lance against the trained hosts whom he opposed. So is to be feared he was unequal to the task he had taken upon himself in and out of the Commission to discharge. We had read his many disquisitions with which he has overwhelmed us these last eighteen months and more, as the wanton street boy does with his paper-pellets of sorts. Anyhow, whether we agreed with his *ipse dixits* on Currency or whether we disagreed from them, we greatly admired his pertinacity; his enthusiastic confidence in himself, and, above all, his disinterestedness. He took up the role of the leading agitator against all the enormities and iniquities and what not of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

WHAT WE OWE TO MR. WEBB.

In carrying on that agitation, almost single-handed, it seems he had not taken care to go fully to the fountain sources of official information, so far as it was available. His researches were neither wide nor far-reaching. In short Mr. Webb suffered from what might be called half knowledge or imperfect information, combined with his own sanguine conidence that all he was inditing in the shape of books, pamphlets and leaf-lets was a new evangel, a new gospel which had only to be accepted in order to bring about a new financial creed at the seat of the central authority, and revolutionise the obsolete mechanism of that entity. Bold was his task and taken, we frankly admit, with all the fire, the enthusiasm, and the zeal of an apostle. Anyhow, whatever his opponents may say, and however boastfully Sir Shapurji Bharucha may talk of the way in which he dished, in his customary bull-dog manner, this new apostle who had dared challenge the highest authority in the land, credit must be given to him that it was his agitation alone in the first instance which eventually led to the appointment of the Commission. The question of the shady silver purchases by influential monopolists of that metal in London, of the supposed enormous Cash Balances lent out to a legion of favoured houses in the financial line and banks, of the reprehensible practice of selling Council Bills in large excess of the requirements of the Government, whatever specious official justification of it there may be, and lastly, the retention of as much gold as practicable in India in the interests of the country,—all the questions which he publicly raised with such exemplary energy and perseverance, were exceedingly relevant. In independent and disinterested circles of commercial opinion, there were not infrequently heard loud whispers on these subjects. "There was something rotten" in their management,—that was the substance of those whispers. Of course Mr. Webb on many points had insufficiently informed himself and it is not surprising, therefore, that he had to make a number of admissions on matters of fact. Little had he thought that the malefactors against whom he had raised many an imputation, recklessly, of course, would rise in judgment against and overwhelm him with the weight of the facts submitted to the Commission. But if Mr. Webb, in reality, has now been practically vanquished on many a point, though he still adheres to some of his confirmed *ipse dixits*, we have to remind the reader that it is principally to him alone that we owe what may be called the clearing of the smoky financial atmosphere. So far he has rendered a distinct service to the public which ought to be remembered with gratitude.

SIR SHAPURJI AND THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

We have not the slightest doubt that had Mr. Webb been at pains to ferret all the information available he would have made a more creditable stand than he did. Above all, it has also to be remembered that, if some of those who have found a seat on the Commission to-day are triumphant at their cross-examination of that redoubtable agitator, and lustily crow over it, as Sir Shapurji apparently seems to have done, partly out of "cursed spite," it is entirely owing to Mr. Webb. He forced the Commission on the Government. That is a fact which not even his strongest opponents in this complicated controversy would dare deny.

Another matter which has suggested itself to us on reading Mr. Webb's evidence demands notice. It should be remembered that the "sacrosanct" position, to use the favourite word of Sir Shapurji at the proceedings, which the individual members of the Commission occupied gave them an opportunity to air their own individual hobbies, financial and others, with all the authority of the pedagogue or the dominie. Some of them fancied they were so many Bastables or Marshals or Nicholsons or Taussigs themselves! In short, these ephemeridœ posed as the Sir Oracles of the hour and indulged in their oracular pastime. How these might have been pilloried themselves if cross-examined by the distinguished economists just mentioned need not be said. None was so obstreperous, so aggressive and so oracular as Sir Shapurji, whose so-called economics are well-known to all India, never mind his miracles at stock jobbing and underwriting. Mere success in business finance does not necessarily signify deep study of the first principles of public finance and economics, provincial or international. Mr. Webb had in his evidence-in-chief referred to the burden of taxation borne by poor India. That gave the opportunity to Sir Shapurji to air his thirty years' heresy—about the non-poverty of India—a controversy which he futilely carried on in the columns of the "Bombay Gazette" against our venerable G. O. M., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. That controversy is not dead yet. It is alive and kicking, however the official apologists, the latest of whom is Sir Theodore Morrison, may try to mislead the British public. The question of a people being heavily or lightly taxed does not depend purely on the quantity of tax a state levies on its people. The heavier or lighter character of the burden of taxation entirely depends on the *ability* of the taxpayers to bear it. What may be that ability has been a moot question, as far as the Indian population is concerned for the last forty years and upwards. The governing authorities have times out of number been appealed to, to grant an open investigation of a thoroughly Rhadamanthine character in order to set it at rest once for all. The only way to demonstrate the actual *ability* of the Indian population is to find out its annual income. What may be that income? Sir Evelyn Baring (Lord Cromer) caused a rough estimate to be made, through the distinguished Sir David Barbour, which pointed to Rs. 27 per head, while Mr. Dadabhai contended it was only Rs. 20. But later on Lord Curzon gave us an estimate of Rs. 30. The public has had no confidence in the one estimate or the other because they were all made in a hole-and-corner fashion. The public has never been informed of the actual basis and principle on which the annual income has been computed. But let us take the official estimate as given by Lord Curzon. Then let us also take the unverified official estimates of the burden of taxation which, including land revenue, has been given at 3s. 8.7d. at page 6 of the East India Accounts and Estimates for 1913-14, presented only the other day to Parliament. The burden would come to 9 per cent. of the income. It is for economists to pronounce whether for an income of £2, the burden of 3s. 8d. is not over much. Can a family of four live on the balance of Rs. 27 after paying Government dues? But without further enlarging on this extremely difficult question what we have to urge here is, that the Chairman of the Commission should exercise his judgment and discretion in allowing his colleagues to travel or wander away into controversies on matters which are absolutely beyond the scope of reference, and on which opinions are strongly divided.

THE MORAL OF IT.

Coming back to Mr. Webb, we repeat, we are sorry he has not made out a strong case on most of the points on which he had based his agitation. Of course he has firmly maintained his own belief and dogmas but it is to be feared they are not convincing. He has been assailed by clever "experts" from all sides. He had to make many admissions and as far as Council Bills and Cash Balances are concerned he could not stand to his own guns. It would be tedious to recount all the evidence. But in the next article we shall refer to some striking pronouncements which he made, and also to what he had to say at the close of his evidence in his own self-defence against some of the personal heckling to which he was submitted. The moral of it all is that when you are to fight powerful authorities, you must be fully prepared to stand by your guns. Then only can you bring the authorities down some rungs of the ladder and make them alive to their errors. The greatest of all sins of every bureaucracy in the world is the claim of infallibility,—infallibility, worse than that proclaimed from time to time by the Vatican.

*This previous articles have appeared in our issues of Sept. 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 29th, 30th, Oct. 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 12th.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LASKER TO MEET RUBINSTEIN.

The chess correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" states says the "Pall Mall Gazette" that an agreement has at length been come to for a match between the world-champion, Dr. Emanuel Lasker, and the Russian champion, A. Rubinstein. An agreement hitherto was impossible, owing to the fact that Rubinstein, who is an early riser, plays better in the forenoon, while Lasker, who is a city dweller, rises late and plays better in the evening, and neither would agree to play when the other wished.

A compromise has now been reached whereby the twenty games to be played will take place during the afternoon, from three to seven. The conqueror is whoever wins a majority of the games. A "thinking time" of two hours is to be allowed for each thirty moves. Lasker is to have the choice of locality for the meeting, which must be in Europe. The date of the meeting is not fixed, but will probably fall in the spring.

A great chess tournament, in which Schlecter and the young Cuban prodigy Capablance are to take part, will be held at St. Petersburg, also early next year. The inner in this contest is to challenge Lasker, he should he refuse to play, is to lose the title of world-champion.

NEW LIGHT ON PARSI HISTORY.

MESANJAN PUZZLE SOLVED.

PROFESSOR HODIVALA'S ORIGINAL THEORY.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

Professor S. H. Hodivala, of Bahauddin College, Junagadh, read before the society for the Prosecution of Zoroastrian Studies on Saturday last a learned and original paper showing from the Persian and Arabic histories of Guzerat that the Parsi colony of Sanjan was sacked by the armies of Mahumed Begada in 1465 A. D. The professor has thus for the first time given a satisfactory solution of a problem which has been attempted without success by a number of European as well as Parsi scholars during the last hundred years, for he has actually found in the Moslem annalists that independent confirmation of the story told by the *Kissah-i-Sanjan*, which eluded the search of Dr. Wilson and Sir James Campbell, Daostur Framji Rabadi and Mr. Bahinanji Pateli. After referring to the conjectual theories which placed the event in 1507 or between 1295 and 1315 A. D. the lecturer entered upon an exhaustive critical examination of the latest theory, that of Dr. Jivanji Mody, who on the basis of to sentences from the *Mirat-i-Sikandari* attempted to show in 1905 that Sanjan must have been taken by the armies of Mahumed when that ruler sent a force by sea as well as by land to suppress the piratical raids of a Bahmani officer,—Bahadur Gitain who had not only rebelled against his own sovereign but dared to seize some ships belonging to the Sultan of Guzerat. The lecturer showed by fuller quotations from the Mirat itself that there was not a word said therein of any conquests made by the land army of Mahmud or even of any offensive military operations undertaken by it. More, it appeared from Dr. Mody's own authority that the leader of the force was not Alaf Khan at all, who was a Turk, but a converted Rajput slave of the Sultan's named Malik Sarang Kuvam-ul-Mulk.

MAHMUD'S ARMY DEFEATED AND DISGRACED.

It was next pointed out that the Mirat account was in this case so meagre and unsatisfactory that Sir Edward Cleve Bayley, the translator, had openly charged the author with having slurred over the disagreeable part of the narrative and thought it due to his readers to supplement it in a long note from the more trustworthy and circumstantial narratives in the Tarikni-Fereshta and the Tabakat-i-Akbari. These last left no room for doubt that on this occasion the arms of Mahmud instead of achieving fresh conquests and being covered with glory were overtaken by disaster and disgrace: the fleet was wrecked, the land army beaten, the general taken prisoner and the reinforcements sent reduced to a condition of inglorious if not despicable inactivitity by the skilful diplomacy of the Bahmani ministers who took into their own hands the conduct of the war, the theatre of which was not anywhere in the neighbourhood of Sanjan, but in the Southern Mahratta country round Miraj and Jamkhandy, Panhalla and Hoklapore. The principal proposition thus disproved, its corollary was next taken in hand. Dr. Mody's contention was this, that as Sanjan was sacked in 1490 A. D. the sacred fire must have been taken to Navsari in 1516 A. D. after a lapse of twenty-six years, made up of the twelve spent at Bahrot and the fourteen at Bansda. But this speculation was shown to be unsound by the argument that Changa Asa the Behedus leader, who was said to have taken an active part in bringing about the transfer of the Aranshah from Bansda to Navsari, was not alive in 1516 A. D. at all. This was demonstrated from the Revayet of Jasa, the exact date of which has been hitherto unknown to scholars (not excluding the great Iranist, Dr. West). Professor Hodiwala has determined this from an old copy of this interesting religious work and shown that the Revayet is dated Roz Daipadar, Mah Avan 885 A. Y. 1516 A. D., and that Changa Asa was dead at least a year before it was indited.

A NEW THEORY.

After this prelimany destructive criticism, Professor Hodiwala proceeded to lay before the Society a new theory of his own, which he said had first occurred to him, about ten years ago while studying the numismatic history of the Sultans of Gu-garat in the original authorities. The Arabic and Persian passages, which were the groundwork of the theory were then read with their translations, many of which were of the Professor's own making. We can give here only a short summary of his argument. Ferishta and other Moslem annalists say that in 1465 A. D. (864 A. H.) Sultan Mahmud learnt that the Hindu Zemindars of the hill fort of Bawar (Barudar or Barad or Badar) and of the post of Dun (or Dawan) were interfering with the Guzerat shipping and so he determined to march against them though his ministers tried to dissuade him on the ground of the badness of the roads and the strength of the fort which was on the top of a very high hill the Raja is said to have fought valiantly for many days retiring only after nightfall behind the walls of the stronghold. But he was at last obliged to capitulate and deliver the keys of the fortress to the Sultan who returned it to him and also restored his territory on his promising to pay an annual tribute. After this victory Mahmud's forces are said to have proceeded to Dun and Parnalla by the historian, and to have taken these fort as well as other places in the district. It was pointed out that the real objective of this expedition had hitherto been but dimly perceived because the obscure place-names above mentioned had undergone such strange transformations by the blundering carelessness of ignorant copyists that is was all but impossible to recognise and identify them. The Professor then entered upon a minute critical examination of about twenty "various readings," which he had laboriously brought together from a number of printed texts and manuscripts for comparison and collation, and showed that Bawar (or Badar or Barudar) was the hillfort of Barat or Bahrot, fourteen miles south of Sanjan, that Dun or Dawan was Daman or Damaun, sixteen miles north of Sanjan, and that Parnalla was Parnera four miles south of Bulsar. In these identifications Professor Hodivala has derived considerable help from Dr. Denison Rose's recently printed text of the unique manuscript of an Arabic history of Guzerat in the library of the Calcutta Madrassa. The career of Alaf Khan was then gone into and everything in the Persian and Arabic writers about him brought to bear upon the Sanjan question. It was shown that he was the son of the slave of the Sultan's father and grandfather, that he was one of the three companions of Mahmud's youth, that he was governor of the important frontier post of Morassa, and probably one of the commanders of division to whom the task of subduing the district round about Bahrot and Daman was entrusted. It was further shown from his antecedents that he was just the sort of man to abuse to their full extent the rights of conquest against the handful of fire-worshippers who had dared to offer a stubborn resistance to his troops. Lastly, it was shown by a minute analysis of the expressions of the Tabakat, the Tarikhi Alfi, etc., that this part of the present district of Thana was at that time held up by two if not more Hindu chieftains who were of old allied together or had made common cause for the nonce against the Moslem invader. The rule,—whoever he was,—who held Sanjan was one of them, and it was thus not at all difficult to understand how the Parsi priests of Sanjan anxious to preserve the Iranshah from desecration and outrage sought and obtained the protection of the Raja of Barot than whose mountain fastness surrounded by woods and jungles, no more eligible place for their purpose could have been found.

Some idea of the impression created on the hearers by the lecture may be formed from the fact that, contrary to the rules of the Society, its special thanks were voted to Professor Hodivala on the motion of Dr. Jiwanji Mody himself and with the cordial consent of the President, Mr. M. P. Kharagat (I.C.S., Retrd.), and the members.

THE PLAIN MAN.

RELIGION AND PRACTICAL POLITIES.

The new Protestantism for which the Brotherhood movement stands was strikingly defined by the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.P., in his presidential address at the national conference in Birmingham in mail week, says the "Daily News."

It was, he said amid applause, a new protest on behalf of Christian freedom and simplicity and an impressive challenge to all those complexities to doctrine and ritual that had obscured the Divine ends for which Christainity existed.

The Brotherhood movement embodied, expressed, and emphasised the plain man's religion. It was not their notion that the will of the liquor trade or the will of a selfish capitalism or an octopus land monopoly or an iron militarism should be done on earth. (Applause).

They believed that another and better will would prevail—the will of God. Their saints were not the exemplars of any exotic strains of piety, they were not vowed to live out of the world, but in it.

"Somehow or other," continued Mr. Horne, "we have got to reverse the verdict of the public—the verdict which has set in dignity and honour those who have followed the anti-social anti-human 'trade of war,' as Cromwell called it, above those who have given of their life's labour to the humble and prosaic tasks which make for human happiness and sustenance."

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

In an eloquent claim for questions of practical politics as the imperative concern of religion the President said the Brotherhood movement aspired to be as democratic as the early Christian Church. "If society multiplies temptations in your brother's path by superfluous licensed houses, it is part of our religious duty to diminish these temptations. Yet that is politics." He went on:

"If society permits such a monopoly of the land on which we live that our brother-man has no room to live, and no chance to make his way to a position of independence and freedom, it is part of our religious duty to fight that man's battle. Yet that is politics.

"If society permits our poorer brethren to be sweated in their wages, or compelled to labour under such conditions as shorten life and destroy health then it is part of our religious duty to abolish these conditions. Yet that is politics.

"If the society to which we belong is inflamed by prejudice against some sister society to the extent that a larger and larger proportion of our brother's earnings should be taken from him and spent upon armaments of strife to defend him against a people with whom he has no quarrel, then it is our religious business to co-operate with him in sweeping away these prejudices and reducing this wasteful expenditure. Yet that is politics." And so with matters affecting religious liberty.

RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

The religion of the future, as the politics of the future, said Mr. Horne, would be determined more and more by the common people. That meant that many of the conventions by which we were now enslaved would have to go.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the great Brotherhood campaign which is to be conducted in England and Wales in November of next year.

Resolutions were passed reaffirming the principle of a weekly rest day for all, whether engaged in productive or distributive trading, to be secured as far as possible by legislative enactment, sympathising with the hairdressers in their just demand for Sunday rest, and urging Brotherhood members to use their influence in their own districts for the discountenance of Sunday opening.

The next conference is to be held at Newcastle and Gateshead.

CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

DECISION ARRIVED AT BY CONFERENCE.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO-DAY BY VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 13.

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam in company with the Hon. Mr. D. C. Baillie, Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces reached Cawnpore from Simla this morning. Among other prominent Mahomedans who have come to Cawnpore in connection with the Mosque riot case are the Raja of Mahmoodabad, the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali, Mr. Mazharal Haque and Moulana Ambul Bari. There was a conference at the Circuit House at which the Hon. Mr. Baillie, the Hon. Mr. Ali Imam, Mr. Tyler, the Collector, the Raja of Mahmoodabad and Mr. Mazheral Haque were present. It is understood that a satisfactory settlement was reached and an announcement will be made to-morrow when His Excellency the Viceroy reaches Cawnpore.

His Excellency the Viceroy reaches Cawnpore by special train to-morrow at 10 a.m. He will visit the Machhli Bazar Mosque and later on receive a deputation of local Mahomedans at the Circuit House at 12 noon, to which he will reply announcing the decision of the Government regarding the mosque affair and the riot case.

VISIT OF VICEROY AND L.-G.

The Hon. Mr. D. C. Baillie, officiating Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces, accompanied by the Chief Secretary, reached Cawnpore by the Punjab Mail this morning. The visit is in connection with the Cawnpore Mosque affair and the riots in the case.

It is also understood that His Excellency the Viceroy will also visit Cawnpore tomorrow in the same connection.

In Mahomedan circles it is believed that a compromise with regard to the disputes in connection with the Machhli Bazar Mosque will be effected, which is likely to be acceptable to all concerned. The riot case is also likely to be withdrawn, as Government is not anxious to press the charge.

FOOTBALL.

JUNIOR ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

BENGAL UNITED, 1; ST. PETER'S 0.

Having attracted an entry of six teams as compared with three last year, the first match in connection with the Junior Rovers' Tournament took place at the Cooperage yesterday before very few spectators. Though very little knowledge was shown of the niceties of the game, the play was by no means devoid of interest but the winners are not likely to go much farther if the form of others is as good as last year. With the exception of the goal-keeper, the Bengalis played without boots and showed themselves to be much the cleverer. The St. Peter's boys were the heavier, and profited by it, but on the whole were inferior most of the time; their forwards being very young and too slow. Considering this is their first appearance in the Tournament, the winners made a good start, their backs kicked well and the left wing was quite the best player on the field.

In the initial stages it looked as though the St. Peter's boys would have matters fairly well their way. They came within an ace of scoring, but later their own goal had more than one narrow escape. In the second half the Bengalis did much the more of the pressing, and after many clever moves by the same player, Robindranath Dass got through from a nice bit of individual work. No more scoring left them, winners as under:—

Bengal United ..... 1 goal.
St. Peter's ..... nil.
Q. M. S. Ashenhurst acted as Referee.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

St. Mary's B. *v.* B. Ed. Soc.

Referee: Mr. Moir.

The draw is as follows:—

Bengal United v. St. Peter's, Bengal U. 1—0.
St. Mary's A.—Bye.
St. Mary's B. v. B. Ed. Soc.—To-day.
Cathedral H. S.—Bye.

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

CLEANING, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become, a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious tastes. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM.
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
150

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

TURF CLUB ASSESSMENT.

GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Jus e Batchelor.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA v J. E. HUGHES ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF AND THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Judgment in the above appeal was delivered by their Lordships yesterday. In the course of the judgment, his Chief Justice said that the claim in respect of a certain portion of the money was barred by Article 62 of the Limitation Act.

Mr. Strangman had contended that the assessment of the tax complained of was a pure question of fact and, therefore, no question arose for the decision of the civil courts. If Mr. Boyd's judgment were read as a whole, this contention, said his Lordship, could not be upheld. Under the provisions of the Cantonment Act, the Local Government imposed taxes within cantonment limits in the same manner as they imposed taxes in Municipal areas. These taxes were enforced by notifications issued by the Local Government. The Cantonment Magistrate under the Act occupied a position similar to that occupied by the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay and the position of the cantonment committee was analogous to that of the Standing Committee.

His Lordship continuing said that till the year 1908 the tax paid by the club was Rs. 201-8-4, which amount was calculated on an annual rental of Rs. 5,038. Major Field, the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, had issued a notice to the club to the effect that he had enhanced the assessment to Rs. 9,840, based on an annual income of Rs. 2,46,000, and asked that any objections the club might have to this enhancement should be made within three days. The regulation under which this notice was issued requires that a notice of not less than fifteen days ought to have been given.

The Cantonment Magistrate had, in his Lordship's opinion, disregarded the express provisions of the regulations. An appeal to the Cantonment Committee was rejected in a very curt manner, and a request for the reasons for the rejection elicited a reply that they were not bound to record their reasons for rejecting the appeal. In answer to a representation sent to Government, they had been informed that Government had no power to interfere.

His Lordship observed that up to this point he had dealt with the objection as to procedure, and that objection was well-founded, as the Cantonment Magistrate had wholly disregarded the basis on which he was bound to calculate the assessment. As remarked by Mr. Boyd, Major Hughes had calculated in some strange and novel method of his own and not on the annual value as laid down in the Regulations.

His Lordship accordingly held that the action of the Cantonment Magistrate was *ultra vires* and the civil court's jurisdiction had not been ousted, as the Cantonment Magistrate had acted without a shadow of right.

As to the question of limitation, his Lordship said that the cheque had been handed in on the 28th November 1908, but the period of limitation in respect of that ran from the date of the actual receipt of the money.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs against the Secretary of State for India.

For the appellant: The Government Pleader.

Solicitors for the respondent: Craigie, Bhunt and Carae.

DISPUTE OVER AREA OF LAND SOLD.

DECREE REVERSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor).

TRIBHUWANDAS MANGALDAS NATHUBHOY APPELLANT—PLAINTIFF *v.* MAHOMEDALLY L SULLEMANJI RESPONDENT.—DEFENDANT.

Judgment in this appeal, the full facts of which have been fully set forth in a previous issue of the *Chronicle*, was delivered by their Lordships yesterday morning.

Briefly the facts are as follows:—By an agreement of 10th July, 1908, between the plaintiff and the defendant, the plaintiff agreed to sell and the defendant agreed to purchase, certain immoveable property situate at Musjid Bunder-road, Bombay, for the sum of Rs. 3,51,500. The defendant paid Rs. 88,000 as earnest money to the plaintiff. The sale was to have been completed by 15th October, 1910. As the defendant failed to complete the purchase before that date, the plaintiff requested him to do so. The defendant refused to complete the purchase and wanted to have the contract rescinded on the ground that when measured by his engineer the area agreed to be sold was over 500 square yards less than what was agreed to be sold to him (viz., 2,919 sq. yds). The defendant therefore contended that he was entitled to rescind the contract, but he was willing to complete the same on the plaintiff's agreeing to allow him a proportionate abatement in price for the alleged deficiency in area. The plaintiff, on the other hand, contended that before the agreement had been executed, the defendant had inspected the said property, and had entered into the said agreement on the express understanding that the price fixed therein was to be paid regardless of what the actual area of the said property might turn out to be on actual measurement. The plaintiff denied the right of the defendant to rescind the contract or to have any deduction made from the purchase moneys. The plaintiff, therefore, filed this suit against the defendant, praying (1) that the defendant be ordered to specifically perform his part of the agreement of the 10th of July and to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,63,500; (2) that in the event of specific performance being refused, the defendant should be ordered to restore possession of the said property to the plaintiff. The original suit was heard by Mr. Justice Heaton. The plaintiff contention was that it was a contract to sell the whole land for Rs. 3,51,500. The defendant contended that it was a contract to sell 3,472.5 square yards less plot No. 1 for that price. The question in dispute was whether the purchaser had agreed to pay Rs. 3,51,500 for the red land, its area, as asserted by the plaintiffs, or whether he so agreed on the faith of a representation that the red land contained "according to the recent admeasurement 3472.4 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less" less plot No. 1, as asserted by the defendant. In short, the defendant set up a case of misrepresentation. There were other disputes also about the want of title in the plaintiff as regards a certain portion of the land sold to the defendant. The main dispute, however, was about the land agreed to be sold by the agreement of 10th July, 1908. Mr. Justice Heaton dismissed the plaintiff suit with costs on the ground that the plaintiff could not sell anything like the area he alleged he had sold and that therefore the contract could not be specifically performed. The plaintiff preferred an appeal from this decision and their Lordships in appeal delivered their judgment yesterday morning.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchlor delivered separate but concurring judgments.

In the course of the judgment Their Lordships said that in deciding this case they would only confine themselves to the words of the agreement dated the 10th July, 1908. The oral evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs and the defendant was untrustworthy. Their Lordships were of opinion that the plaintiff had contracted to sell the land coloured red in the plan, regardless of what the actual measurements turned out to be. The defendant had agreed to the purchase of this land according to what the plaintiffs alleged; and the agreement of 10th July was arrived at by the defendant after knowing full well what he was to purchase. The case would fall under Sec. 26 of the Specific Per. Act rather than under Sec. 28. Their Lordships, therefore, reversed the decree of the lower court and allowed the appeal. Their Lordships also ordered that the contract must be specifically performed and that the plaintiff was entitled to the balance of the purchase money. The decree to be drawn in the plaintiff's favour. The suit was to be referred to the Commissioner for ascertaining the title of plots 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 together with privy, etc., put down in the agreement of 10th July, 1908. Subject to such title being made out, the plaintiff to convey to the defendant the lands and passages mentioned in the agreement. The matter would be mentioned again after the October vacation, for the drawing up of the decree, in accordance with their Lordships' judgment.

The question of costs would be dealt with after the Commissioner ascertains the title to the land and the matter comes up again for the drawing up of the decree.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RECEIVER ARPOINTED.

WALJI SHAMJI & Co., *v.* MOSIBAI & OTHERS. *(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)*

This matter had stood over from the last motion day to enable the second defendant to have a guardian *ad litem* appointed for her.

Yesterday Mr. Bahadurji having again moved absolute the rule granted previously, an order was passed as follows:—Damoder Cullianji appointed receiver to the estate of Vallabhji Shivji with power to recover the two life policies in the Sun Life Assurance Company, to file suits, to carry on the deceased's business at Cannanore, Mangalore and Tinnevelly, for the purpose of winding up, and to pay Rs. 1,000 to the first defendant for deceased's funeral expenses and to provide for the payment of Rs. 150 per month for the maintenance of the defendants for a period of six months from the death of the deceased. Costs were made costs in the cause.

HEIRS AT ISSUE.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR REAL ESTATE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

CHANDULAL LALDAS AND OTHERS *v.* NATHALAL BALKRISHNA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jafferbhoy for the plaintiffs applied for a rule *nisi* against the defendants to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the estate left by the deceased, Nathalal Tuljaram and to restrain them from carrying out the provisions of a certain consent decree and proceeding with the sale of the said properties.

Mr. Desai appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Davar appeared for the second defendant, and Mr. Rangnekar appeared for the third defendant.

Mr. Jafferbhoy said that the plaintiffs, who were minors, were represented by their mother and next friend, Bai Kamla.

The suit was filed by the plaintiffs for, *inter alia*, a declaration that they were the only heirs of the deceased Nathalal Tuljaram and as such entitled to his estate. The latter died on 17th October 1912 without leaving any issue or widow behind him. He was possessed of considerable moveable and immoveable property, the former amounting to Rs. 20,000 and the latter consisting of four houses at Mughbat lane, Mumbadevi, Musjid-bunder and Mahim.

The plaintiffs apprehending that, if the acts of one Aditram, the great grandfather of the deceased Nathalal and the nearest heirs of Nathalal and as such entitled to the whole of his property. The first defendant had set up a claim to Nathalal's estate and filed a suit against the second defendant, Bai Vijkorebai, who was in possession of the deceased's properties. One Jethalal Magunlal was appointed Receiver in that suit.

The third defendant then filed a suit against the first and second defendants, alleging himself to be the heir of Nathalal. Soon after the service of summons, the defendants took a consent decree) which was alleged by the plaintiffs to be a collusive decree taken in fear of plaintiffs' claim to the properties. By that decree, each of the defendants was declared to be absolutely entitled to an equal share in the said properties and to be entitled to dispose of his one-third share as he pleased during his lifetime or by will. The Receiver appointed in the suit was empowered by the said decree to sell the immoveable properties and distribute the proceeds among the defendants.

The plaintiffs apprehend that, if the terms of the consent were carried out and the monies distributed by the Receiver, their interests would be greatly prejudiced, asked for the appointment of a Receiver and an injunction to restrain the Receiver appointed in the suit of the first defendant from selling the properties and distributing the sale-proceeds.

The defendant's counsel consented to an order restraining the distribution of the sale-proceeds among the defendants but not to any other order.

His Lordship granted the rule *nisi* and passed an interim order appointing a Receiver to take charge of the estate of Nathalal and restraining the defendants from disposing of or dealing with the properties in any manner.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Amin and Desai.

Solicitors for the first defendant: Mulji and Thakoredas.

Solicitors for the second defendant: Unwala, Pirojsha and Papa.

Solicitors for the third defendant: Bhimji and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MUKTYAR SENT TO JAIL FOR PERJURY.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

KING-EMPEROR *v.* FULCHAND JIVRAM. *(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.*

The accused had been practising as a *muktyar* in Bhadarwa. He was convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Kaira, of the offence of perjury, for three statements made on oath by him before the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months. In appeal, the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad held that only the first of the statements *viz.*, "At the time of the hearing of the appeal I did not go to the appellate court with Lila Khera," was false; and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

The following are the circumstances, in which the case arose:—

One Kaloobhai Gordhanbhai sued Lila Keshra and two others, in the court of the Sub-Judge of Umreth, to redeem a field of which he claimed to be the owner. He asserted that the field was mortgaged to Vajeshang Badharsang, grandfather of the defendants, Nos. 1 and 2, and that it was sub-mortgaged to the defendant No. 3. All the defendants denied the claim, contending that the plaint land was of their ownership. The sub-judge dismissed the plaintiff's claim and the plaintiff appealed. The appeal was heard by the Judge of the Small Causes Court of Ahmedabad. The judge told the respondents' pleader that his clients should produce the title-deeds if they had any. The pleader accordingly sent a letter to the third respondent asking him to produce the documents if there were any, and two documents, Ex. M.10 and M.11 were produced. The judge called for an affidavit, which was written by the pleader and sworn to by Lila Keshra. The two documents purported to have been written in 1817 and 1820, while the stamp papers were issued in 1828. The judge declared the documents to be spurious and set aside the lower court's decree and remanded the suit for re-trial. The three documents made no appearance in the lower court and a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff, Kaloobhai. The lower court then issued notices against the three defendants, requiring them to show cause why sanction should not be given to their being prosecuted in respect of the spurious documents. The sub-judge accorded sanction to the prosecution of Lila Keshra alone, under Sections 467 and 471, Indian Penal Code. The enquiry was held by the Resident First Class Magistrate of Nadia, who recorded Lila Keshra's statement, which was to the effect that "Mathur stayed in the vakil's house and I, Fulchand and Amratlal went to the court." Fulchand was then summoned by the court and his deposition was recorded on the 8th of February, 1912. It should be noted here that the two documents were produced in Ahmedabad on the 7th of October, 1910, and Fulchand averred in the committing magistrate's court, (Ex. M.), that he had not been to Ahmedabad, and that he knew nothing about the two documents. Lila Keshra was committed for trial to the court of sessions, and was convicted under Section 467, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. During the trial the Sessions Judge tried to ascertain by whom the exhibit had been written. He compared the handwriting of the exhibit with the admitted handwriting of Fulchand, and thereby formed his opinion that that document was in the handwriting of the present accused, Fulchand. He also made Fulchand write in court the contents of the document, and found that the handwritings were of one and the same person. The accused, Fulchand was also examined at the trial and he said that: (1) At the time of hearing the appeal he did not go to the appellate court with Lila Keshra; (2) he did not go with Lila Keshra to Mr. Gordhandas' house with the documents when the appeal was going on; (3) he did not know in what way the two documents had been produced.

The Sessions Judge issued notices against Fulchand bidding him show cause why sanction should not go accorded to his being prosecuted for intentionally making those three false statements on oath. Fulchand appeared in court but he did not show any sufficient reason for the rule against him being discharged. The Sessions Judge thereagainst him. The Sessions Judge therefore accorded sanction to Fulchand being prosecuted under Section 193, Indian Penal Code, for intentionally making on oath the false statements specified above.

Mr. Desai Abaji Khare contended, on behalf of the accused, that there was no evidence that the accused had gone to the appellate court, at the time of the hearing of the appeal, with Lila Keshra. Lila's statement, on which reliance was placed did not contradict the petitioner's statement. It was a vague and inconsisent statement. The conviction had been based, besides the statement of Lila, on a comparison of handwriting only. But that evidence had no reference to the statement, which was held to be false.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF OCTOBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For a Personal Decree.

135-12—Jam R & D. Kessowji Heerji Bhagraj & ors. v. Hassonally Moola Hakimji & anr. Jam R & D. Madh K & Ch.

For Consent Decree.

406-11—Sham M & H. Ratansi Kanji v. Ramcooverbai & ors. Shroff D & D.

626-11—Shroff D & D. Premcooverbai v. Ratansi Kanji & ors. Sham M & H. Shroff D & D.

T & I J. 11-11—Sham M & H. Ratansi Kanji v. Ramcooverbai & ors. Shroff D & D.

3-07—Sha. M & H. Hambaiji Dinshawji Engineer v. Sorabji Rustomji Sabedhar & ors. Edg G W & Co. Dubash & Co. Sham M & H.

589-11—Surajmal & Co. Mahomedally Hassanally & ors. v. Lookmanji Thaverbhoy & ors. Sham M & H. Payne & Co. Suraj & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

214-13—Nanu H & Co. Shevshanker Narayen v. Radhabai widow & ors.

44-13—Khambatta & Co. Nowroji Hormusji v. Piraji Malooji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M & K Part heard.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji & anr. Sabins & G Part heard.

1060-09—Mirza M & M Rustomji Byramji Chokshi v. Bejonji Bramyji Chokshi & ors. Jehangir G & B Mehta & D.

1245-12—Mulji & Tha. Nana Yesoo Padval v. Sitabai widow & ors. Dastur & Co. Part heard. 11-8-13.

For hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors. Raghuvaya N & Co. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

Long Causes.

677-11—Shamrao M & H Mariambai widow v. Mahomedbhai Nooroodin Warliwalla & ors. Mulji K & Th. Jehangir & S Manchershaw & N for further hearing.

1319-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

658-11 Daphtary F & D, R D Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsee and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

347-12—Malvi H M & R Laxmibai widow & ors. v. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Payne & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D & D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Bai Jiwanai widow v. Amboobai widow & ors. Madhawji K & C (for a pauper) Edgelow G W & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. tehelram Girdharidas and anr. Jamsetji R & D.

891-12—Mulla & M Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatisabai Tyabjee D & Co.

939-12—Smetham B & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & E Man. J H & Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J & M Gulam Hoosein Randeally Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassan & ors. Bhaishanker K & G for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay Wadia G & Co Dastur & Co.

O. S. 769-13—Khambatta & Co Soonabai widow v. Shapurji Framji Karanjia & ors. Khambatta & Co. Bick. M. R. & Co.

498-13—Dikshit & P Maganlal Ranchhod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Manekla & T.

390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Meld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas Tyabjee D & Co.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Eastern Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira v. Rozaria Mathais De Silva alias Rodrigues Mathias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Eastern Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira v. Roger Mathais De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

699-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Grace Edith Henungway v. Wilmot Harrison Little & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

579-13—Tyabji D & Co. Khushalchand Gopaldas a firm v. Gangaram Beharilal & anr. Part Heard, 7-10-13.

812-13—Bicknell M R & Co. Bhagwandas Purashram a firm v. Chhakkamal Badridas a firm.

829-13—Raghavaya M & Co. Jadhowji Kalidas v. Savalaram Ramchandra Kare.

855-13—Captain & V. Hoseinbhai Ladhabhai v. Carimbhai Peer Mahomed & anr.

856-13—Rustomji & Co. Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Oosman a firm v. Maloobhai Mahomed Payne & Co.

860-13—Mans J H & Co. Haji Oomer Manick v. Kashinath Ganpat.

863-13—Payne & Co. A M Jeewanji & Co. a firm v. Mulla Ahmed Ali Shaik Kaderbhoy & ors. Bicknell M R & Co.

864-13—Payne & Co. A M Jeewanji & Co. a firm v. Mahomedali Vallibhai & Co. a firm.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

564-13—Jehangir G & B. Messrs. Dharamsey Assoo & Co. a firm v. Dhondiba Panduji Benker.

567-13—Mehta & Dal. Harprasad Motadin & Co. a firm v. Mahaballi Jagannath & ors.

624-13—Malvi H M & R. The India Agency Co. Ltd. v. Dhanji Canji. Raghavaya N & Co.

707-13—Unwalla P & Pape. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam a firm v. Ahmed Haji Saleh Mahomed a firm & ors.

743-13—Bicknell M & Co. Framji Nowroji Jaffrabadwalla & anr. v. Nadirshaw Hiraji Baria. Shamrao M & H.

744-13—Little & Co. Dinanath Sadashivji v. Mathew Jas. Bareto & ors. Tyabji D & Co. Mehta & Dal.

788-13—Captain & V. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Nanu N. Kothare. Nanu H & Co.

To speak to the Minutes of Decretal order of Reference to Comr.

197-12—Payne & Co. Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v. Essaji Moosaji & ors. Jehangir & S. Surajmal & Co. Jam R & D. Patell Ez.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P. P. N. 15-13—In person. Keshow Nathoo Kolwankar v. Shankar Raghoba Sinde & ors. C P D'Cunha.

23-13—In person. Habibbhai Ebrahimbhai v. Himatkhan Mahomedkhan.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

SOLICITOR'S COMPLAINT AGAINST SHOP ASSISTANT.

DISPUTE OVER A GHARRY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania, of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, presented an application charging Mr. G. N. Minstrell, an assistant in the boot and shoe department of Messrs. Badham, Pile & Co., with insult and assult on Friday last, and applied for a process against him.

Mr. Damania, an elderly gentleman, in his information, alleged:

"I am an attorney of the Bombay High Court and have my office at 57 Esplanade-road. On Friday last I left my office at about 7 and, as there was no victoria on the stand opposite my office, I sent my *hamal*, Chandapa, to get one. I waited for about three minutes on the footpath and then walked slowly in the direction in which my *hamal* had gone. After I had gone only a few steps towards the tram lines I saw my *hamal* approaching in a victoria, which drove up to me. My *hamal* got down and I got in. The victoria then went on towards Boribunder, and as we came near Messrs. Ralli Brothers' office, the accused came up and stopped the victoria and said the victoria had been brought for him. I told him he was wrong and that the victoria had been brought by my *hamal*, whereupon he told me that he had seen me haggling about the fare with the gharrywalla for half an hour. I again said he was wrong, and after some conversation he called me a 'damned liar' and, giving me a severe blow on the face with the back of his hand, disappeared.

"I got down from the victoria and in consequence of information given to me by my *hamal* and others I went up to Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co.'s shop. I saw the accused there and asked for his name. He refused to give his name though I repeatedly asked him, and ultimately, when I threatened to call the police, he said his name was "Minstrell". Before he gave me his name, however, he put his hand on my shoulder and tried to push me out. My third witness who was present, gave me the accused's full name. I am informed that he is in the boot and shoe department of Messrs. Badham, Pile & Co.

On Saturday I received a letter from the accused, to which I replied. I annex copies of the correspondence.

I charge the accused with insult and assault, and pray for a summons against him."

His Worship ordered a summons to issue.

MISS MAUD ALLANS VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Apropos the above subject and "Anglo-Indian" in Saturday's issue of your valuable journal I may state that I have followed the controversy, with careful interest, but, as far as my memory recalls, it was the European Defence Association that made all the noise about Miss Allan's visit, and even went so far as to approach the Police Commissioners of Calcutta and Bombay to prevent her from performing, fearing that the prestige of European ladies might be lowered in the estimation of Indians.

Anglo-Indians are educated highly enough to appreciate modern art, and intellectual taste, and Mrs. H. R. Robertson's assertion that all the fuss and hypocrisy have emanated from Anglo-Indians, makes one conclude that she has a genius for making mistakes.

ANGLO-INDIAN.

Oct. 12.

SNAPSHOTTING IN COURT.

During the hearing of a case in the Northern Police Court, Dublin, the attention of the magistrate was called to the fact that a Press photographer was taking snap-shots in Court. The magistrate, said this must be stopped at once, as it was contempt of Court. Mr. Boyle, who defended, said he was responsible for the photographer being present. It was not contempt of Court for a person to take photographs in Court.

The magistrate: It is a highly improper thing for you to bring this man here for that purpose.

Mr. Boyle: With all respect to you, Sir, I suggest that it is nothing of the kind. It has been allowed in other Courts.

The magistrate: It will not be allowed in this Court. The man must stop it and leave at once.

The photographer was then escorted from the Court.

BHAMPTA TRIAL AT POONA.

GREAT ORGANISATION SAID TO EXIST.

"MODUS OPERANDI" DESCRIBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

At the hearing of the Bhampta Case the counsel for the defence, Mr. J. R. Ghaswalla, LL.B., in a short speech reviewed the life of each accused and contended that the mere fact of the accused having had previous convictions jointly with others was not sufficient for his conviction under Section 40 (1). He commented upon the absence of common interest in the members of the gang, and laid stress on the evidence of the defence witnesses, who had deposed to some of the accused being rich and possessing extensive lands. He contended that the accomplice witnesses required corroboration which was not forthcoming.

Mr. Purandhare discussed at length the evidence regarding the stolen property found with, or traced to the accused, and maintained that this evidence was not enough for a conviction. He discussed the case of each accused separately, and argued that his clients were rich and not likely to commit theft. As regards the accused living in the Nagar District, he argued that the Court had no jurisdiction to try them, and quoted authorities. As regards the Satara accused, he drew the attention of the jury to the fact that they were in the service of the police as informers, and had been unnecessarily dragged into the case. He requested the jury to take a lenient view of the case of some of his clients.

CROWN PROSECUTOR'S ADDRESS.

After the pleaders for the defence had concluded Khan Bahadur Davar Public Prosecutor, commenced his address. To establish the existence of a gang, he referred to the common or neighbouring villages of the Bhamptas and their geographical position, pointing out that they were so situated that communication between them was quick and easy. He referred to the evidence of the accomplices and village officers who knew the Bhamptas, and pointed out to the jury that all the ten accused were bound together by the tie of relationship and this circumstance made the existence of a gang highly probable. Several of them had been in the batches sent up by the police for trial in previous years as members of a gang, or proved judicially to be thieving gangs. They had recourse to only two or three kinds of instruments in their operations, and these instruments were commonly used among them. They were the *vaghnakh*, the iron ladle and the nut cracker. Their *modus operandi* was uniform throughout the whole of India. They rendered mutual help among themselves and often overpowered the police and rescued their comrades. The evidence disclosed a great organization. They had permanent homes at Calcutta, Bogra, Sealdah, Damodea, Nagpur, Bombay and Poona. They set apart 4 per cent. of the booty and deposited it with their leader who had to use the money for the defence of the Bhamptas. If this money were found short, they collected a general tax from amongst themselves. They paid a regular six-monthly instalment to the *patel* of their village. The house-breaking instruments were purchased from the common fund by their leader. In case of dispute, the matter was referred to the Panchas, who called a general meeting of all the Bhamptas in a jungle, whose decision was regarded as final. Their leaders advanced them money for travelling on different lines to commit thefts. Documents embodying accounts of such advances and the distribution of the spoils which were found in possession of the accused were commented on by the Public Prosecutor. The attention of the jury was drawn to the minutes of the Bhamptas meetings convened after sending a circular round to all the Bhampta colonies. The meetings were attended by Bhamptas from 25 villages. Minutes were recorded soon after the meeting was over, were signed by the recognised leaders, and copies of the same given to those at whose instance the meeting had been called. Disobedience to the decision of the meeting was punished by a heavy fine. The aggrieved party was, however, empowered to call another meeting by depositing a certain sum of money with the *Panch*.

POLYGAMY AT A PREMIUM.

The Bhamptas were an intelligent class. They knew Bengali, English and other languages, and could read the raiway time table. Stolen property was disposed of by their leaders or female agents, or wives. Most of the Bhamptas married more than one wife as the women were very useful to them.

Mr. Davar next referred to the large number of money orders sent to the Poona and Satara districts by the Bhamptas from Calcutta, for the defence of their associates who were tried at Satara, and he contended that there was abundant evidence to prove the existence of a gang.

WOMAN KILLED BY RESTIVE HORSE.

Yesterday, at the Mazagaon Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, fined Jeewa Moosa, a hack victoria driver, Rs. 75, with the option of one month's rigorous imprisonment, for failing to control his horse.

While the accused's carriage was being taken out of the stable last Friday the horse took fright at a municipal refuse cart and knocked down a woman, who died after removal to hospital.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE LIGHTING.

QUESTION OF COST.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

A correspondent writes to "The Times": —It is now clear that the fire which broke out after the recent Aisgill collision was not caused by escaping gas coming in contact with a flame, but was due to live coal from the ash-pan getting among the luggage. There have, however, been other accidents where gas has undoubtedly played an unfortunate part, and among these may be noted the Hawes Junction accident of December, 1910, and that at Ditton in September, 1912. Mention must also be made of the case at Witham in September, 1905, where a carriage, after derailment, was destroyed, but no lives were lost or endangered. At Cudworth in January, 1905, there was a fire in which two sleeping-cars were destroyed. These were both electrically lighted, and the only gas was a small supply for heating water for the passengers. The Board of Trade report in that case said, "Whether it was due to fire thrown out of the engine firebox or to the fusing of electric circuits or to gas there is no evidence to prove." After the accident at Grantham in September, 1906 two fires broke out—one in an electrically-lighted coach, which was, no doubt, caused by fire from the engine, and one among some coaches that had gone down the embankment. The latter was probably caused by escaping gas.

On the other hand, there have been some very serious wrecks where gas-lighted trains were concerned in which no subsequent fire occurred. Among these may be noted the Welshampton accident of June, 1897; that at Wellingborough in September, 1898; Salisbury, July, 1906; Shrewsbury, October, 1907; Ormskirk, November, 1910; and Charlestown Curve, June, 1912.

CAUSES OF FIRE.

Speaking broadly, it may be said that fire due to live coal from the fire-box is as likely as fire from escaping gas. Not only may the disaster at Aisgill be adduced in support of this contention, but confirmation may be found in the Thrisk accident of December, 1892. In the latter case the fire did not break out until an hour after the collision. Tests subsequently made showed that the various cylinders emptied themselves of gas in periods varying from 1min. 41sec. to 12min. 5sec., and that the general time would be about 5min. The time usually given by carriage superintendents as required to empty a fully-charged cylinder is from 2min. to 2min. 30sec. Mr. Bain, at the Board of Trade inquiry on the Aisgill accident, said that one of the two cylinders of the real vehicle would, as a result of the damage sustained, be emptied in 85 sec., and the other in 30 sec. Of the three cylinders in the next coach, one which was badly damaged emptied in 8sec., another in 90sec., and the third in 30sec.

But while it is quite possible and probable that, in the event of the cylinders being sufficiently damaged in an accident to allow the gas to escape, the gas would get away in a very brief period of time, there would still be a danger of its being ignited by a spark or an adjacent naked light. It would appear therefore that there must be some countervailing features in favour of gas lighting.

THE CHANCES OF ACCIDENT.

One circumstance of this kind is to be sought in the freedom British railways enjoy from accident, and therefore from the chances of injury through escaping gas. The figures for last year may be taken as typical of those for several years past. The Board of Trade returns show that in 1912 there were reported by all the companies in the United Kingdom 41 collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains and 49 collisions between passenger trains and goods train or light engines. The average is thus one collision in the whole of the kingdom in four days. But every trivial accident is included in the returns, and only 12 of the collisions were considered of sufficient importance to be inquired into by the Board of Trade inspecting officers. In other words, there is on an average only one serious collision a month.

EXPERIENCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

Sir Guy Granet, in his statement at the Aisgill inquiry, remarked that foreign practice in this matter is in favour of gas rather than electricity. Certainly so far as the European Continent is concerned this is so. Herr Wedler in an article on "The Evolution of the Lighting of Passenger Carriages on the Prussian-Hessian Railway" in the *Organ fur die Fortschritte des Eisenbahnwesen* a short while ago, said:—"Gas lighting by means of roof lamps is more economical than electric lighting; it is also more reliable; the light is steadier, and less attention and maintenance are required." According to the "Universal Directory of Railway Officials", the various railways in Germany own between them 59,796 coaches. Of these in August, 1909, there were 56,622 lighted by gas. The Imperial mail-vans are lighted electrically by accumulators, but this, it is said, is due to departmental differences as to who should pay for the lighting. In France there are 29,781 coaches, of which one-half are lighted by gas. It does not follow that the remainder are electrically lighted, as oil lamps are still used.

In India, according to the Government returns, there were in 1908, out of a total of 19,604 coaches, 11,209 lighted by gas and 2,770 by electricity. In 1910 out of 20,902 coaches there were 12,455 gas lighted and 3,636 electrically lighted, while at the end of last year there were, out of a total of 22,454 coaches, 13,343 gas lighted and 5,012 electrically lighted. The figures as regards India are very instructive, because cost is not allowed to enter into the question, and a factor there is that, where electricity is used electrical fans may be employed.

Lastly the statistics from America may be noted. From figures got out in March, 1912, by a special committee on the Relations of Railway Operation to Legislation it appears that 45.2 per cent. of the coaches on the railways of the United States were lighted by gas, 36.6 per cent. by oil, and 15.4 per cent. by electricity, while there were 2,347 vehicles lighted by both oil and electricity and 3,864 by both gas and electricity.

THE QUESTION OF COST.

If a board of British railway directors, engaged in considering the adoption of electric lighting, came to the conclusion, in the light of the facts given above, that the law of averages as to the chance of accident and also the practice of the rest of the world were in favour of gas, and yet hesitated in their decision, they might get some help from an examination of the relative costs of the two methods of illumination. Mr. Aspinall, the general manager of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, in the discussion on the paper on the Electric Lighting of Trains read by Mr. Rogen Smith at the Institution of Civil Engineers in November, 1911, said that the cost of fitting a coach electrically was about £130, as compared with £34 for equipping a gas-lighted coach, including the cost of gas-works and travelling gasholders, and that the maintenance of the former was £13 3s. 5d. a year, as against £6 15s. 8d. for the latter, though it should be mentioned that Mr. Smith stated that Mr. Aspinall's figures would not hold for anything like equal illumination. Again, from some figures obtained direct from the railway companies by one of the editors of the *Railway Age Gazette*, it appears that in America, taking the cost of gas with inverted mantle at dollar 1, the cost of the other system of lighting would be:—Gas with open burner, dollar 2.096; electric light from accumulators, dollars 7.511; axle-driven electric light, dollar 8.079; and electric light by dynamo in van, dollars 8.304.

In the discussion on Mr. Smith's paper, Mr. Aspinall also gave some figures of the cost of applying electric lighting to all the railway coaches in the country. He said that at the end of 1909 there were, according to the Board of Trade returns, 52,919 passenger vehicles in the United Kingdom, and careful estimates showed that of these 46,328 were fitted with gas and 6,591 with electric light, or possibly, as to a small number, with other means of illumination. The cost of installing gas on the gas-lighted vehicles was, according to the figures he had already quoted, £1,621,480, including gasworks and travelling plant, while to refit them with the electric light would cost £6,022,640, and would further entail the throwing away of the £1,621,480 already spent. The total capital expenditure would thus be £7,644,120, and interest on capital and cost of maintenance, together with the interest on the old capital, would amount to £1,037,914 per annum, as against £500,199 per annum with gas lighting.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ACTRESS AS AVIATOR.

Photo by Central News. Bombay Chronicle Press.

Miss Ruth Vincent, the well-known singer and actress, recently applied for an Aviation Pilot's certificate, and is the first actress to do so.

KING COSMOS IN STREATHAM.

BELGIAN WHO WILL LIVE FOR EVER!

TO BANISH DEATH AT END OF THIS CENTURY.

One would hardly expect to find a King in Streatham, or to come across an Emperor taking the air amid the sylvan delights of Upper Tooting. But in mail week such a sight was to be seen in the Streatham High-road when from the soft umbrage of Hopton-road, King Cosmos (therwise King Clement) emerged trying delicately with a banana, writes the "Daily News."

As a matter of fact the villa residents of Streatham will be surprised to learn that for many months past they have had a King amongst them, living quietly in a top flat in Beechcroft Mansions, and preparing with many secret rites and ceremonies for his impending coronation. His Majesty disclosed himself to a "Daily News" representative, and in the course of a long and highly impressive interview made a number of significant and somewhat alarming statements, the most profound of which was:

I have discovered the secret of Immortality. Nothing can kill me now. I am going to live for ever! On the first of May, 1913, I shall be crowned Autocratic King of the Earth in Paris—the most artistic city in the world. King Cosmos will be my name, and under my sway all troubles and trials and wickednesses will vanish. . . .

ATMOSPHERE OF MYSTERY.

All this and very much more was said by a quiet little man with the quick, dancing eye of a bird, a bald head, a short, grizzled moustache, nimble fingers and all the assurance of majesty—as though he were born to it. Before him lay a huge book carefully typed and annotated his magnum opus, in which he proves his kingship. Behind him, a twirling globe on a pedestal. Around him an atmosphere of mystery indescribable—and uncomfortable.

In private life, and when the King business was not uppermost, this strange little man is Mr. C. Van de Velde, a civil engineer, and once Belgian Consul at Sydney, N.S.W. Several years ago illness caused him to abandon his Consular duties.

"Indeed," said he, "I had one foot and a half in the grave when the power of performing miracles came suddenly upon me. I had been burning the candle, sadly, at both ends! My first miracle was my own cure of a complication of disorders which included acute dyspepsia and Bright's disease. I lived entirely on fruit, drank no liquids, and so made myself young and whole again. And I'm now ready, willing, and able to cure the whole world of its mental, moral, and physical dyspepsia.

"Miracles? Why (snapping his fingers) they're as simple as that! I'm preforming them daily. I have the honour to inform you that I have discovered the electric and automatic First Cause of Creation and Life, its evolution and devolution, and of all that exists in Nature. It is a wonderful discovery, and I am not prepared to discuss it now except to say that by it I shall solve all social and international problems, and conquer Death and witness and preside over the dawn of the Golden Age. In a word, I have discovered the Cosmic Law. At the end of this century death will be banished from the world, and I shall be running the whole show under the banner of Humility, Purity, and Simplicity—my motto, sir. You'll find it all explained in my book, which is shortly to be published in English, French, and German. A wonderful tome! Would you care to glance through it?"

GLANCE AT A WONDERFUL BOOK.

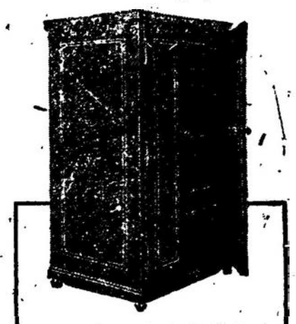
It is a wonderful book—too intimate and too sacred to be dealt with in any publication short of an encyclopædia. It describes at length how, why, and wherefore Mr. C. Van de Vede became King Cosmos; how and in what glorious surroundings he will be crowned in Paris, "with the Emperor of Germany and the President of the French Republic holding hands before me," and it contains a list of new Ten Commandments as original as they are inspiring, winding up with a forecast of Mr. Van de Velde's speech from the throne on the morning of his coronation in the gay capital.

But it would be distinctly unfair to quote any of this before the day of publication. And meanwhile, unsuspected of the simple Streathamites, his majesty is preparing himself daily, on a strictly fruitarian diet, for the great event. He promised "The Daily News" representative more details later on. But the magaum opus has to be published first, and his majesty is off to Paris and Berlin to interview publishers! Kings don't do this sort of thing as a rule, but Mr. Van de Velde is no ordinary monarch.

THE STEEL EQUIPMENT Co.,

26, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

CONTRACTORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA in all Departments.



Don't Buy Another Safe

The **Safe-Cabinet** will answer your purpose as well or better at a fourth the cost. A fireproof cabinet with combination lock, that will protect your valuable papers. Interior equipment adjustable to the needs of any business. Immense capacity. Light weight. All sizes.

We have it in stock

The

SAFE CABINET

from

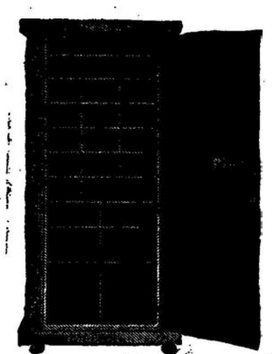
Rs. 130.

FAR CHEAPER AND LIGHTER

Than an ordinary safe

but absolutely

FIRE PROOF.



Pay only a trifle more for

The Safe-Cabinet

Then you will have a cabinet that does all a wooden file can do plus this *most important thing*—protects your papers from fire, theft, dust and moisture. Measured by price alone, anyone can afford to buy *The Safe-Cabinet*. Measured by value, no one can afford to be without it.

We have it in stock

Has been tested in several Great FIRES and without exception stood the test.

At a recent great FIRE the floor fell in and a **Safe Cabinet** fell 2 stories and lay for a day in a furnace of flame.

THE CONTENTS WERE UNINJURED.

STORIES OF W. T. STEAD.

REMARKABLE BOOK BY HIS DAUGHTER.

PREMONITIONS WHICH PROVED TRUE.

It is likely that the passages which will attract the greatest attention in Miss Estelle W. Stead's book on her father—"My Father: Personal and Spiritual Reminiscences" (Heinemann, 12s. net)—writes the "Daily News," are those relating to his premonitions of a violent death. When he was spending his Christmas in Holloway Gaol in 1885 as a result of his fight against the white slave traffic he wrote a "Christmas letter to be read to the family," in which he prophesied his own end:

> When I have my hour's walk I perambulate the infirmary grounds round and round like a horse in a threshing machine, seeing apocalyptic visions of a new Earth, in which the only thing I see quite distinctly is that I am called to play a great part and then get killed at the end of it all. How, what, where, I don't know.

On the same occasion he quoted a letter which he had just written to Dr. Wilkinson, the Bishop of Truro, which is worth giving both for its self-portraiture and its prophecy:

> "Yes I know I shall be a great boss, bigger than anybody thinks. I told Liddon so two years ago, and it is coming more rapidly than seemed possible. I know I always jump to conclusions; I never ponder; when I do I go wrong. I seldom read the Bible regularly. I am a very dangerous person, and I have told God so many a time, as if He did not know that—and I have told Him that I would not put so much on one weak back and He goes on putting more and more." And I told the Bishop that I knew what the end would be. That after the work was done which my living could do, I should be killed, and my killing would do more good than my life, and a lot more.

HIS BOYHOOD.

Unfortunately Miss Stead has been so absorbed in the psychic and quasi-psychic aspects of her father's life that she has scarcely done justice to the full and varied world of his experiences. Not that we have not some very pleasant human touches in the story of Stead's boyhood, when, a child of a northern Congregationalist manse, he fell in love with Queen Elizabeth and exulted in the beheadal of Mary Queen of Scots, when he ran rather than walked on week day and Sunday alike, and when he "acquired three very important things at school, none of which were in the curriculum—viz., Christianity, Cricket, and Democracy."

He grew up with the ambition of writing the "whole history of the Puritan movement," but journalism drew him away from history as from business, and he found the true way of his genius in 1871, when he became editor of "The Northern Echo." He has left us an interesting confession of the light in which he regarded his duties as an editor:

> After I felt school the Book of Proverbs influenced me most, and I remember, when I was first started on editorship, reading all the Proverbs relating to kings, as affording the best advice I could get anywhere as to the right discharge of editorial duties.

A TASK FOR THE POPE.

He adopted the ideal of Lowell, who declared that the true editor would be "the Moses of your nineteenth century," and when, years afterwards, he was starting "The Review of Reviews" he thought it was work for an enlightened Pope rather than for a mere layman:

> The Pope, if up to date, ought to publish the 'Review of Reviews,' which is an attempt to render accessible to all the best thoughts to be found in the periodical literature of the world. Before founding the 'Review' I went to Rome to see what chance there was of the Pope undertaking the task. Finding there was none, I did it myself.

During his career in the North he had fought strenuously against Russophobia, had vehemently supported Mrs. Butler in her campaign against the C.D. Acts, and had thrown himself into the fray over the Bulgarian atrocities. "What made me," he said afterwards, "was the Bulgarian atrocities." His work on "The Pall Mall Gazette" is famous for his "two keels to one" agitation in regard to the Navy, and for the Maiden Tribute agitation, which resulted in his condemnation to three months' imprisonment on the charge of procuring a girl of thirteen—a technical offence necessary in order to prove the horrors of the white slave traffic. It was Stead's courage at this crisis, that finally made Rhodes believe in him, as Rhodes afterwards related:

> He said that although he had read regularly the "Pall Mall Gazette" in South Africa, it was not until the year 1885 that he had realised that the editor of the paper, whose ideas he had assimilated so eagerly, was a person who was capable of defending his principles regardless of considerations of his own ease and safety. But when in 1885 I published "The Maiden Tribute" and went to gaol for what I had done, he felt, "Here is the man I want—one who has not only the right principles, but is more anxious to promote them than to save his own skin." He tried to see me, drove up to Holloway Gaol, and asked to be admitted, was refused, and drove away in a pretty fume. Lord Russell of Killowen had the same experience, with the same result.

"JULIA."

One regrets that the present volume does not contain a great deal more about the statesmen, preachers, and writers, with whom Stead was familiar. But the book does not call itself a "life" of Stead, it is only a volume of "reminiscences." Most of the reminiscences are by Stead himself. In the later chapters they are predominantly spiritualistic. It was in 1890, we are told that he first met "Julia"—Julia A. Ames an American journalist. Two years later he became interested in automatic writing as a result of a certain young lady's sensational messages from a control called "Frederick":

> He always began, "I am here.—Frederick." On this occasion, her hand, when under the alleged control of "Frederick," gave a detailed account of circumstances of interest to a friend who was present, and on whose account it was that Frederick alleged that he had come.
>
> The following is the message written by Frederick on this occasion:
>
> "I am here.—Frederick.
>
> "I want to tell Mr. P. that if he does not take care he is going to be swindled out of some money, but if he takes care he can avoid this. [illegible] is endeavouring to sell some property in A. through the agency of Mr. Z. Mr. Z. tells him he cannot get more than a certain sum for the property. If he will wait till the next mail——" The writing finished, and the lady, whom I will call Miss C., knowing nothing of the purport of the message, turned to the gentleman, and, showing him what her hand had written, said. "This may be the greatest nonsense." He, however, was very much struck by it, and said, "I am selling some property in A. and Mr. Z. is my solicitor. I think he is an honest man, but I will wait till next mail comes in." The next week he received a letter to say the property was worth two or three hundred pounds more.

FORESAW LORD MORLEY'S FUTURE.

We are also given long accounts of Stead's experience of doubles, of spirit photography, and in various other spiritualistic spheres. His story of how he foresaw the present Lord Morley's departure from journalism for politics is a quite amazing narrative.

> As soon as I arrived at the "Pall Mall Gazette" Office, I announced to Mr. Thompson, Mr. Morely, and to Mr. Milner, who was then on the staff, that Mr. Morley was going to be in Parliament by March 16 next. I need hardly say I did not mention my first sinister intimation. I told Mr. Morley and the other exactly what had happened, namely, that I had received notice to be ready to take sole charge of the "Pall Mall Gazette" by March 16 next. They shrugged their shoulders, and Mr. Morley scouted the idea. He said he had almost given up the idea of entering Parliament, all preceding negotiations had fallen through, and he had come to the conclusion that he would stick to the "Pall Mall Gazette." I said he might have come to what conclusion he pleased, the fact remained that he would go. I remember having a talk at the time with Mr. Milner about it. I remarked that the worst of people having premonitions was that they carefully hide up their prophecies until after the even, and then no one believed in them. "This time no one shall have any doubt that I have had my premonition well in advance of the fact. It is now October. I have told everybody whom it concerns whom I know. If it happens not to come to pass I will never have faith in my premonitions any more, and you may chaff me as much as you please for the superstition. But if it turns up trumps, please remember that I have played doubles or quits and won."
>
> A couple of months later Mr. Morley went to consult him as to some slight change which he proposed to make in the terms of his engagement.
>
> "Excuse me, Mr. Morley," I said, "when will this new arrangement come into effect?" "In May, I think," was the reply. "Then," said I, "you need not trouble to discuss it with me. I shall have sole charge of the 'Pall Mall Gazette' before that time. You will not be here then, you will be in Parliament."
>
> "But," said Mr. Morley. "that is only your idea; what I want to know is whether you agree to the changes I propose to make, which somewhat affect your work in the office." "But," I replied, "it is no use your discussing that matter with me. You will not be here, and I shall be carrying on the 'Pall Mall Gazette'; so what is the use of talking about it?"
>
> Finding that I was impracticable, Mr. Morley left, and concluded his arrangement without consulation.
>
> A month later Mr. Ashton Dilke fell fatally ill, and Mr. Morley was elected on Feb. 24 1881, for Newcastle-on-Tyne. Stead's promonition was fulfilled, though not quite to the letter.

IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The later chapters are devoted to the foundation of Julia's Bureau and to Stead's visit to Turkey in behalf of peace and constitutionalism in 1911, when—

> The Sheikh-ul-Islam agreed to his preaching in the great Mosque of St. Sophia—where never Christian has been permitted to speak since the conquest of Constantinople—a holy war against all who make war, without first offering arbitration, but the idea had to be abandoned as too dangerous.

Of Stead's political life at the time of the Boer war we learn very little, and indeed the portrait we get of him as a public man is very disappointing.

Of his death in the Titanic wreck, a survivor has given an impressive account:

> I was only on deck a short time, until mother and I took to the lifeboat.
>
> Your beloved Chief, together with Mr. and Mrs. Strauss, attracted attention even in that awful hour, on account of their superhuman composure and divine work.
>
> When we, the last lifeboat left, and they could do no more, he stood alone at the edge of the deck, in silence, and, what seemed to me, a prayerful attitude or one of profound meditation.

Perhaps a fuller biography of one of the most remarkable of modern journalists will follow.

'PUNCH" IN NEW DRESS.

FAMOUS JOURNAL TO HAVE A COLOURED COVER.

The present cover of "Punch" is so familiar to admirers of "our only comic journal," that only nonagenarian readers can be expected to recall that it is the seventh in a sort of apostolic succession and is almost 70 years of age, writes the "Daily Chronicle."

Now the anouncement comes that our "London Charivari" is to have a new cover, but the shock of the news is tempered by the statement that "Dicky" Doyle's celebrated and delightful drawing will still be used, but in future it will appear in blushing colours.

In the official announcement of the change it is well stated that.

> It is safe to say that there is no better-known cover design in the whole world than the famous drawing of Doyle's which has now been in use for 64 years. The addition of the second colour now proposed is said to greatly enhance Doyle's design, making the delightful figures which it contains stand out with greater clearness and vividness.

The first number with the new cover will appear on October 1, and the addition of the second colour—which is not described—is part of a scheme for the general improvement of the external appearance of "Punch."

Those who only know "Punch" under its present cover may be interested to learn that the first cover was designed in July 1841 by A. S. Henning and was a quite spirited production. The second cover, dated 1842, was a graceful design, containing many figures, by Hallot K. Browne—the "Phiz" who illustrated Dickens—and the third was drawn in the same year by William Harvey, the Shakespearean illustrator.

Sir John Gilbert drew the fourth cover, which appeared in January 1843, and six months later there appeared the fifth cover, which was followed by a first design by "Dicky" Doyle—the forerunner in all essentials of the present familiar design.

ENGLISH SWORD DANCES.

PRE-HISTORIC RITES.

"THE FAERY REEL."

Mr. Cecil Sharp has again laid the nation under a debt of gratitude—this time by the publication of the third part of his "Sword Dances of Northern England," says the "Daily Telegraph," Here will be found, written down in detail, long-sword dances from Escrick, Handsworth, Ampleforth, Askham Richard, and Haxby, in Yorkshire; and short-sword or "rapper" dances from Winlaton, in Durham, and Walbottle, in Northumberland—wonderful, symbolic things which, but for Mr. Sharp's enthusiasm and scholarship, might have perished. A nation is always proud to discover its own antiquity; it is proud to be told that it is a few centuries older than it knew. To those who have no opportunity of seeing the dances in their proper environment or in the occasional exhibitions of the English Folk Dance Society, and who have no technical knowledge of the subject the prefaces to these volumes should surely be immensely interesting, and, indeed, illuminating. For having read them, it may be unnecessary—unless one has done it thoroughly before—to reorganise one's idea of theology and the evolution of religion generally. The modern middle-class mind is content to accept a good, sound doctrine—i.e., any doctrine which demands no dreadful personal sacrifice or discomfort—complacently and without argument. Religious controversies are not of this age. But the same middle-class mind would, we imagine, be a little startled to find in these pagan dances—dances of pre-historic Nature-worship—an analogy so close to the Christian drama as the following which Mr. Sharp quotes from Wace, the well-known folklorist:

> This is a summing-up or synopsis of the Folk-Play (synonymous with the Sword Dance) as it is known to exist—in crude and often corrupt form—or to have existed all over Europe, from Thrace to Northumberland, from Spain to Scandinavia, before the dawn of history.

RELIGION AND MAGIC.

In the introductions to the first two volumes it was concluded that the Sword-Dance originally formed part of a ceremony, quasi-religious or magical in character, the purport of which was to promote the fertility of the soil and of all living things, and that the "central ritual act was the killing and subsequent restoration to life of a man who, from the character of his dress and other considerations, represented, apparently, the animal world." Each season had its great festival, and when man came to realise "that decay or death was a condition precedent to a renewal of activity, that Winter must precede Spring, just as night must come before day, and sleep before a restoration of his physical and mental qualities," he felt the necessity to give expression to his knowledge of these things in some ceremonial form. Hence this ancient ritual; hence these ancient dances; hence these latter-day books about them. As for the music, it is merely characteristic of the countryside of the last century or two, for the traditional tunes belonging to the dances of Northumberland and Durham have been lost. Mr. Sharp thinks there is every reason to believe that these were originally Northumbrian "small-pipes" tunes, which were forgotten when that instrument went out of fashion and was superseded by the fiddle and the concertina. Two or three Irish tunes have got into the volume of dance airs accompanying the book. "The Ten-penny Bit" and "Irish Whiskey" are, of course, well-known; and "The Fisher Laddie" is but a variant of "The Faery Reel," which the present writer has heard many times in different parts of Ireland, but especially in Donegal, its reputed birth-place.

The story ow that Faery Reel is a quaint one, by the way, and probably unknown to any of those who step so bravely to it through the mazes of the sword-dance. In the North-West [illegible] you that once upon a time—to be accurate they will say sixty years ago—people were dancing on Beltaine night upon a height above Doe Castle, the magic place of Red Hugh's fosterage. (It was a castle of the MacSweeney, and Red Hugh O'Donnell when he was 18 years of age, gave the English sovereign more trouble than all the Irish chieftains put together.) About midnight, when the dancers were getting a little tired, and the piper and the fiddler were resting, and there was a lull in the telling of stories, a Stranger appeared dressed, they say, in his nightshirt (the professional teller of faery-stories would, of course, say a long white robe), and asked to be allowed to join in the festivities. But he could find no one to dance with him. He asked the fiddler to play the Faery Reel, but the fiddler had never heard of it. "Give me your fiddle," says he, "and I'll show you how." The Stranger thereupon took the fiddle, played the tune, and described the figures of the dance. (It is danced by two boys and four girls.) "Now," he said, "take back your fiddle and play the tune, and you'll be the only man in Ireland this day that knows it." Eventually, to the fiddler's playing, the Stranger and five others joined in the dance. And when it was over he told them to move their fire seven paces to the north, bade them adieu in Gaelic, and disappeared as mysteriously as he had come. And there is hardly a county in Ireland to-day where you may not, if you are lucky, hear that beautiful tune.

In its English form "The Faery Reel" has become conventionalised a little, but it is still lively. "The Oyster Girl," used in the fourth-figure of the Escrick Sword-dance, and "Footy agyen the wa'," too, are delightful, and would set the pulses of the dourest Sabbatarian a-tingling. To the already rich catalogue of Novello's this third volume of tunes for the sword-dances is full of lively human interest, and not merely a thing for schoolmen and pedants.

HASTENING PLANT GROWTH.

TRIALS WITH VIOLET RAYS AND RADIO-ACTIVE MATERIAL.

Two new methods of increasing plant growth by artificial means which have recently given promising results are dependent, in the one case, on the light from mercury vapour lamps, and in the other on the use or radio-active matter incorporated with the soil; says the "Times."

Interesting experiments which have been recently carried out with Westinghouse Cooper Hewit mercury vapour lamps by Miss E. C. Dudgeon in Dumiries showed that in certain cases seeds germinated several weeks earlier with the aid of the light than when grown in the natural way. The time for germination, under the influence of the ultra-violet rays from the lamp, was 11 days in the case of carrots against 26 days when grown naturally, while maize germinated in eight days instead of 57 with the aid of mercury light. Wheat, barley, and various other seeds were tested, and in all cases a hastening of germination resulted. Strawberries cultivated in the ultra-violet light gave an increased crop of 25 per cent., while roses, carnations, and geraniums showed increased foliage and flowers of good size and colour.

As the cost of current for lighting the lamps is very low, Miss Dudgeon's results should lead to the wider investigation of the effects of ultra-violet light on plant life.

A very minute quantity of radio—active material mixed with the soil has been found to give remarkable results, but they appear to be rather more selective than is the case with mercury vapour light. Mr. T. Thorne Baker, who has been carrying out systematic experiments during the summer with residues of varying degrees of radio-activity, has found that in some cases an increase in the rate of growth of 300 per cent. is caused by the radium, while in others, i.e., with other plants, the increase is as low as 7 per cent. The germination of radish seeds is particularly accelerated, and in general it was found that the stems of the plains grew abnormally tall; cabbages, for example, cultivated with radium grew tall and staggly, there being less green leaf and, therefore, an inferior though larger plant.

The presence in the oils of about one milligram of radium salt to 20 tons of soil produces, in the majority of cases tried, a marked effect upon the rate of germination and the growth of the plants, and it has also been used with success to hasten the ripening of tomatoes.

The Prices Paid for

The "MYSO-CHROME" BOOTS & SHOES.

Will Be Soon Forgot, But, The Ease and Comfort therefrom, Will be longer with you to Assure their Merits to you.

For, We Speak so Confidently from the Various Credentials, Our Principals and their Makers.

The MYSORE TANNERY, Ltd.

of BANGALORE & MADRAS,

Hold to their Credit from Innumerable users in the Country. Please Consult us, who are their

SOLE AGENTS for

BOMBAY, BERAR, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.

When you purchase footwear. We will satisfy you in this line

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,

Dady House, 12-14, Church Gate Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Wanted Agents everywhere. 309.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

Large Stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear.

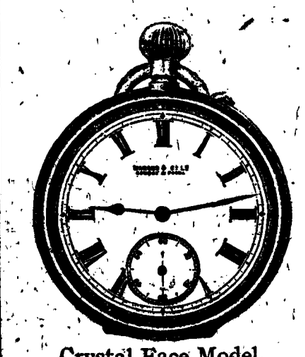
Ladies' Boots from	Rs. 3-12 to 4-8
Ladies' Shoes	Rs. 1-8 to 3-0
Children's Boots	Rs. 1-12 to 3-2
Children's Shoes	Rs. 1-2 to 2-2
Gents' High Class Glace Kid Boots from.. ..	Rs. 5-14
Gents' High Class Glace Kid Shoes from.. ..	Rs. 4-7

Come and see our various other miscellaneous articles

SUTOR & Co.,

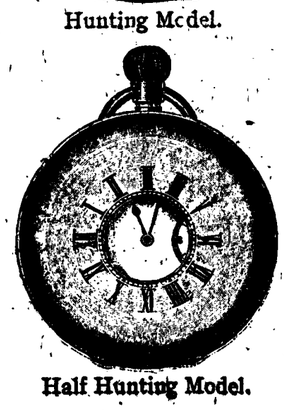
BOMBAY.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.



Crystal Face Model.

Hunting Model.



Half Hunting Model.

OUR POPULAR WATCH
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Hunting Rs. 28, Half Hunting Rs. 30
WALTHAM AMERICAN LEVER WATCH.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8. As used by Railway Companies.
OUR ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 35.
Silver Hunting Rs. 40, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Rs. 235, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR SQUARE WATCH—For Pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.
OUR "EXTRA FLAT" DRESS WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 55, Hunting Rs. 55, Half Hunting Rs. 60.
Gold " Rs. 200, " Rs. 235. " " Rs. 245.
OUR "PORTFOLIO" WATCHES.
Cases in Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.
OUR "LENTILLE" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.
OUR "MILITARY" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 45, Hunting Case Rs. 50, Hunting Half Rs. 50.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Case Rs. 240, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 300, Hunting Rs. 320, Half Hunting 325.
OUR "COVENTRY" WATCH ENGLISH-MADE.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Hunting Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.
THE "KEW" ENGLISH WATCH. Made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory, Kew.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.
THE SUPER-EXCELLENT ENGLISH WATCH.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 115,
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 600.
WRIST WATCHES
The "Military Model" leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch. Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached disclosing in wear entire watch Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust on perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 134.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.
A guarantee given with every watch we sell.
DISCOUNT—10 per cent. on above prices for cash

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

READY

ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME,

Father of the Indian National Congress.

A MEMOIR BY

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart,

WITH PORTRAIT.

'The purpose of this memoir,' is, to use the words of Sir William Wedderburn, "to set forth the work of teaching of a man experienced in Indian affairs who combined political insight with dauntless courage and untiring industry." But specially it has seemed to me a duty to place before the youth of India the example of Mr. Hume's strenuous and unselfish life, and to bring into fresh remembrance the stirring words he uttered of encouragement and reproof, both alike prompted by his love of India, and his anxious care for her future. "Excelsior!" was his motto. His ideal was indeed a high one—the regeneration, spiritual, moral, social and political, of the Indian people. But he taught that such a consummation could not be attained without the solid work-a-day qualities of courage, and industry, and self-denial."

Special Indian Edition, Price Rs. Two.

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS,

3, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort, Fire Brigade Station,

77, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

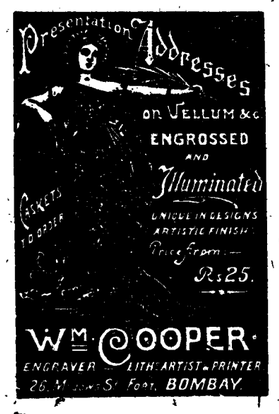
All I have to do is to place this Sapphire Point on the record and it will play record after record in this way without the bother of changing needles.

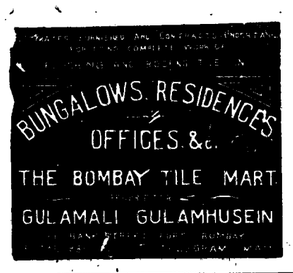
We have horn and Hornless Models From Rs. 35 to 375.

Send for our complete Machine and Record Lists and Easy Payment Terms.

THE PATHEPHONE INDIA Co. 11, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Poona : Marcks & Co. Ltd., ***Karachi :*** Nusserwanjee & Co.,
Nagpur : W. V. Gopal Swamy & Sons.





NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES

UNEXCELLED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL guarantee these

and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MAHAJAN'S VEGETABLE BADSHAHI.

PAIN CURER.

By drinking, as well as by its external application many diseases are cured.

Guaranteed 100 % that this medicine is the best of all.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Rupee 1. per Bottle. Postage extra.

Sole Agents.

C. C. MAHAJAN & CO.,

Shaik Memon Street, BOMBAY, No. 2.

AMRUTANJAN. *(Registered.)*

MAGIC INDIAN BALM.

Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Price annas eight only.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED AT ONCE

Throughout India.

We want everywhere throughout India for cyclists and Motor cyclists to know that Palmer Tyres are the only High grade to give complete satisfaction. A Palmer cycle cover costs Rs. 8-8-0 and inner tube Rs. 4/-. The Palmer Tropical Heavy Roadster inner tube is the last word at a cost of Rs. 5/-. Buaccneer covers made by THE PALMER TYRE Ltd at a cost of Rs. 6/- per cover and Rs. 3/- per inner tube. For further particulars—

Apply to :—

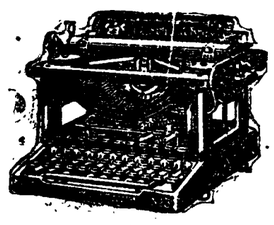
THE WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

East Street, POONA. Brigade Road, BANGALORE.

or "from your dealer."

270.



Would You Buy a Motor Car without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. Every typebar is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

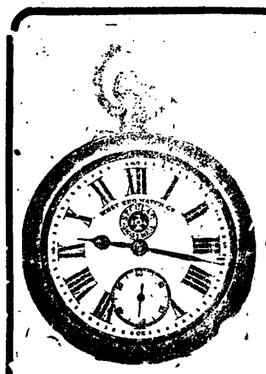
This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your [stenographer and save yourself time and money.

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

10, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.



EXACT SIZE.

. . . THE . . .

"SECULAR"

Keyless Lever Watch.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

18''' Medium Size. In open face case.

NICKEL SILVER Case.. .. .. Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome.. .. 20

16''' Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting.	Half-hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case	.. 20	.. 24	.. 27

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION :—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900/1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ALL THAT YOU HAVE DESIRED

IN A TYPEWRITER

IS FOUND IN THE FOX MODEL 24

VISIBILITY:

By Visibility we mean that every character is in full sight as written and remains in full sight all the time.

DURABILITY:

The Durability of the Fox Typewriter was established many years ago. Owing to its light touch and easy action there is practically no friction in its working parts.

SPEED:

Any Speed record ever made by any operator could have been more easily made on the Fox—fast enough for the fastest operator and slow enough for the beginner.

BETTER THAN THE BEST OF OTHERS

LIGHT TOUCH: "No falling leaf is lighter than the Touch of the Fox Typewriter. A frictionless, pivotal type bar with brad-bearing and a ball-bearing carriage help to produce this.

EASY ACTION: The best materials, the most skilled workmen and perfect adjustments make the Fox Typewriter the Easiest to operate.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Removable Platens; Interchangeable Carriages; Double Forward Carriage Release; New, Patented Removable Ribbon Spools; Variable Line Spacing; Stencil Cutter; Card Holder; Tabulator; Back Space Key; Two-Color Ribbon; Eighty-eight Characters. These combined features can be found in no other typewriter.

Sole Agents :—

SURANA, DALAL & Co.,

Ismail Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by BHUSHUN CHANDRA ROY for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.